PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES

No. 53,820—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
23rd June	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6521	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7506		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6523
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9700		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,243	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,243	Sellier	21st July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,030	,,	15th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G Dodero	17th Aug. ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

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allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles "Westwood" fit. your
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
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Packed and Delivered Free to any part of the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
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good as new.
Great clearance sale at half factory prices, taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for time arrangement and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Pedals, Saddles, Photographs, &c., half prices.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on TUESDAY, 19th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
16th June, 1906.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
†NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
†CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,937	B. Piggot	20th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at landing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION ,, CLOAKS ,, ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS ,, ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS ,, ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

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PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
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MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Karachi	5800	May 26	June 7	June 23	June 30
A	Aston Hall	3636	June 9	,, 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	,, 21	July 5	,, 19	,, 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	,, 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	,, 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	,, 24	Aug 5	,, 18	,, 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. R. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za., Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
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Our Specialities are the following :—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN
IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zoona Masjid, Bombay.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHE
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

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Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
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Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
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Manockji Petit Mills.
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Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S.S. "BARBARIGO" of The Venetian S. N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed,

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day,

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club called for WEDNESDAY the 20th, June 1906, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th July.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 13th June, 1906.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th DIVIDEND at Rs. 20 per share for the year ending 31st December 1905, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY the 9th July 1906, at the registered office of the Company No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose name stood on the register on the 16th June 1906, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Director,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP till sometime past subsisting between the Undersigned and Messrs. BYRAMJI CURSERJI, ARDESHIR JIWANJI, and PIROSHA JIWANJI, and carried on under the name, style and firm of ARDESHIR and BYRAMJI, at 22 Oxford Street, London, W., and at 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, dealers in Indian and Turkish Fancy Goods, Oriental Art, Gold and Silver Jewellery, &c., HAS BEEN DISSOLVED as to the Bombay business, from the 31st day of October, 1902, and as to the London business from the 1st day of January 1903, AND THAT the Undersigned has since the date of such dissolution been carrying on the same business in partnership with the said Messrs. Ardeshir Jiwanji and Pirojshaw Jiwanji under the name and firm of ARDESHIR & CO., at both the aforesaid places.

મેરવાનજી જીવનજી.

i. e. MERWANJI JIWANJI.
One of the partners of THE LATE FIRM of ARDESHIR and BYRAMJI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of BAI MOORI widow of ANDERJI CHAMPSEY HORA late of Mangrole in Kathiawar, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

PANACHUND SUNDERJI of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a jeweller residing at Manordas street, Fort, and TULSIDAS SUNDERJI also of Bombay Bania Inhabitant a broker residing at Matunga, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 15th day of June, 1906.
Messrs. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR and GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY, SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 2 P.M. of 2nd July, 1906.

For Particulars see notice No 3385 in "Government Gazette" of 31st May, 1906, or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Noss.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. OHINOY & Co. in Messrs. KHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plateware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED STEAM ROLLER about four tons second-hand, but in working order, State lowest possible price and place where it can be seen. Apply N.F. MIRZA, President, Municipality, Bhawnagar.

A COPY of ANDERSON'S GULISTAN LITERALLY and freely translated into English, rs Rs. 30. Apply to Gantevis, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Beds a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates, Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans, Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

---

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the interest of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail in addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Specials: Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and dispatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED, Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1903 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Edison's Concert Phonograph with 51 records.
Furniture, such as tables, cane easy-chairs, dining table, almyrahs, cupboards round writing, dressing and wash-hand table, chest of drawers, Milner's fire-resisting safe 25 by 19 by 19 inches on stand,

On account of the concerned ex s.s City of Agra—
AN 412 C L 55-7—3 packages dinner sets, cruets and teapots.
" 47—1 crate plates and soup plates, ex s.s. Wissenfels.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
C M M P.—2 bales Hessian cloth, damaged by sea water.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria with grey Arab horse.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 ROLLS SUPERIOR FRENCH-MADE BODY, BORDER, AND STAIR WOOLLEN CARPET AND 30 COTTON RUGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at about 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and risk of the concerned the following rolls of carpet and rugs.

17 rolls fine French-made body border and stair woollen carpet, about 50 yards each, colored rose, electric, slate and red, and 30 small and large cotton rugs.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit private buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE SILK-FLOWERED GRENADINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at about 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of tap estate of a deceased woollen piece-goods merchant.—

R. H. K. 630—1 Case 20 pieces silk flowered Grenadine 42 in. by 7½ 3-4yd.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT VIS-A-VIS, VICTORIAS, OPEN PHAETONS, MAILPHAETON HORSES etc.

Under instructions from Syed Sardar Ali Khan Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe Apollo Bunder Fort, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 19th inst, at 3 p.m., the following.—

1 English-built rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis, by R Disturnal.
1 " " round shaped victoria, by "
1 " " " by Cole & Son.
1 " " Victoria, by Richards,
1 " " Victoria.
1 " " Steel wheel mailphaeton,
2 Strong made rubber tyred victorias.
2 " " open phaetons.
10 Showy and strong Arab and Waler horses, going in harness.
10 Sets single harness.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF DOLTON PORCELAINWARE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH, COALPORT DINNER SETS, RICH, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th and THURSDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p m each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of crockery ware, Dolton Crockeryware, transparent crockeryware oil paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames of different subjects by famous artists, velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps, cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, rich table ornaments, Coalport & Crown Derby dinner sets, rich glassware, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 25th Instant at 3 p. m. the effects of late Lieut R. Armstrong consisting of Uniform clothes such as Mess Jacket, coat, trousers, Cap, belts, gloves, spurs, leather bag, hand bag, helmet, books &c.

Also the effects late Mr. Bernard Holyoak consisting of gold links and studs, silver cigar case, metal watch chain, leather trunk &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY the 25th inst, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Ashbal, and Wagjiee Topan, consisting of silverware such as plate, pot, cup and lota.

AUCTION SALE OF 81 CASES WINES ETC AND 19 CASES BACON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY the 25th instant 3-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following.

81 Cases of wines etc., consisting of St. Julian Claret Graves santerne Medoc Claret, Pommard Macon Beaune Still wines Giesenheimer Hock Mossell etc and 19 cases bacon.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE of 7 cases Essences, Colourings, Oils etc, for Manufacturing Aerated Waters.

On MONDAY the 25th instant at 3-30 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed on behalf of the Manufacturers H W Carter and Co. of Bristol England to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s.s Aston Hall.

R and Co. 41-47—7 cases essences colourings, oils etc consisting of Essence champagne cider, Jamaica ginger (best) Belfast and aromatic gingerale stone ginger beer, winter stout lemon squash messina lemon lime juice, soda, raspberry, champagne and vanilla, Belfast ginger champagne, orange and raspberry colours best lemon and sweet orange oil, Foam extract antiferment etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jackeria Musjid of a big lot of Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods in pieces, comprising all Wool Cashmere, Venetian, Scotch Crape, Brocade, Silk Dumas, Tapestry Cloth, Flannels, Drills Long Cloth, Chintz, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Dawood Latiff, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Jackria Musjid in the shop of the said deceased on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S T) the undermentioned comprising—

All wool cashmere, venetian, scotch, crape, brocade, velvet shirt and Gymkhana flannels, melton, doe-skin, rohilla, white serge, tasa silk, staple and double tennis, merino, lustres, Kanna-more cloth, silk dumas, cotton coating, coloured Italians, cotton blankets tapestry cloth satin, washing check, Oxford cloth zephyr shawls, white drills grey and white shirting, net, country check, canvas muslin, chints, ducks, chudder bedstick book-muslin, and also safe, shelves, pillows, etc. etc.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 49-51 and 1 Lohar Street.
The materials of buildings street Nos. 103, 29-33 2nd Esplanade, Lane,
The materials of buildings street Nos. 2-10 Kitchen Garden,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p. m (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of case No. 67, Khetwadi Main Road,
The materials of buildings street No. 556-562, 530-534 Memanwada Road.
The materials of buildings street No. 2-5, Old Nagpada
The materials of buildings street No. 41, New Bungalpura.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS, STRAWBOARDS, CEMENT AND MEDICINE.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-45 p m Standard Time, at Princes Dock, Fished, on account of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex s.s Trafalgar.

9 bales old newspapers.
10 bales straw boards.
203 casks cement.
3 cases medicine.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 18th June 1906.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.	
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON	
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	
CALCUTTA.	MANILA	SINGAPORE.	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON. E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody collecting Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchwang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.: The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.: The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Moore Buildings Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN
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JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

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AGENCIES.

AGRA
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ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
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LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 3 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
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FEVER DROPS. As 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. G. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily as Thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

BY the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY British Central Africa. A good TRACER for a term of 2 years on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters.

In reply, state experience, previous employment accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Apply Box No. 248J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette amburé, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed.....£17,837,000

Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded .....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last quinquennial valuation ending 31st December 1905 show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,

BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,

Acting Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, Captain W. C. Morrison, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Colombo, reports having experienced moderate monsoon. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Tientsin Captain T. E. Andrews, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe via Colombo met with variable winds heavy rain and overcast. The steamer Wearmouth Captain W. Catto, which reached here on Saturday from Colombo had bad weather and heavy rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lama, Captain H. M. Cutbush, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi encountered moderate westerly wind and heavy W. S. W. lswell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	2 95	2 27	3 28	5 53
Sunday 17th, June 1906	0 03	0 00	0 33	0 43
Total	2 98	2 27	3 61	5 96
Total fall to 17th June '05	0 45	0 35	0 86	0 45
Total fall to 17th, June '04	12 65	13 81	13 51	9 65

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 15th to 6 a.m. 16th June.

Inches. 0 Cents. 5

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly movement.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 15th	29·59	ESE	17	90·1	83 0	73	.....	0·00	−0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	0·24	−0·12
Muscat 15th	29·59	SSE	5	92 3	87 9	78	.....	0·24	−0·12
Aden 15th	29·65	W	19	98 3	...	...	.....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·53	NW	3	103·4	83·8	53	.....	0·74	+0·24
Sirsa	29·48	WNW	2	107·8	89·1	32	.....	0·48	−0·13
Delhi	29·47	WNW	2	108·7	91·1	34	.....	0·29	−0·59
Agra	29·40	SW	7	107·5	88·9	29	.....	0·00	−0·65
Cawnpore	29·46	Calm	4	98·5	85·3	44	.....	0·01	−1·44
Allahabad	29·44	Calm	3	44·1	84·5	43	.....	1·52	+0·02
Jhansi	29·51	WNW	3	102·6	82·2	46	.....	0·24	−1·31
Jacobabad	29·51	S	8	110·8	85·1	48	.....	0·29	0·00
Karachi	29·62	W	12	95·9	83·8	73	.....	0·05	+0·04
Jeypore	29·52	NW	8	100·2	85·4	49	.....	0·05	−0·85
Ajmere	29·61	SW	14	109·9	83·5	67	.....	3·10	+2·41
Deesa	29·52	SW	11	105·8	74·9	67	0·17	0·47	−0·04
Ahmedabad	29·58	WNW	6	102·8	76·1	78	0·55	1·61	−0·70
Bhuj	29·62	WNW	16	101·1	82 0	77	.....	0·26	−8·32
Jamnagar	29·58	WNW	6	96·6	79·2	81	0·03	0·28	+1·02
Dwarka	29·53	SW	1	99·3	81·3	79	0·02	0·38	.....
Rajkot	29·60	WSW	10	97·9	76·2	89	0·20	0·6	−0·91
Bhavnagar Para.	29·64	W	7	95·1	78·5	74	.....	4·30	+2·70
Veraval	29·55	W	13	86·6	81·3	84	.....	2·08	+0·06
Neemuch	29 007	W	14	100·0	76·7	60	1·02	0·14	−1·10
Indore	29·83	W	11	95·1	74·1	76	0·77	1·24	−1·61
Sangor	29·52	W	9	101·4	79·8	53	.....	2·66	+0·54
Jubbulpore	29 531	WNW	8	100·4	79·0	67	.....	0·50	+2·07
Hoshangabad	29·599	WSW	16	95·8	78·8	65	0·05	1·16	−0·23
Khandwa	29·617	NW	10	98·2	77·6	78	.....	1·83	−0·31
Rutpur	29·481	WSW	12	102·2	76·9	74	0·25	0·72	−2·78
Nagpur	29·586	Calm	11	1·3	80·5	80	0·50	1·67	−1·51
Amraoti	29·504	WxW	10	99·7	74·8	82	0·01	0·98	−1·16
Akola	29·591	NW	11	95 0	75·9	77	.....	1 8	−0·45
Surat	29·663	W	7	91·6	79·1	87	5·15	5·45	+0·07
Bombay	29 799	SSE	10	85·0	77·2	87	0·02	0·40	−2·62
Poona	29·728	W	12	93·5	70·4	78	0·05	0·77	+3·20
Ahmednagar	29·704	NW	5	89 4	70·1	78	1·00	4·53	+1·09
Aurangabad	29·703	WSW	11	87·8	73·7	0	.....	3 83	.....
Sholapur	29·796	W	11	89·2	75·5	7	3·74	2·22	−0·58
Ratnagiri	29·725	NW	10	84·8	74·9	93	.....	8·49	−3·20
Bijapur	29·724	WSW	14	86 9	99·7	83	0·01	3·91	+1·22
Belgaum	29·74	WSW	22	75·3	64·8	88	2·85	1·41	−2·93
Mormugoa	29·739	SW	8	81·2	74·6	86	1·69	11·04	−0·88
Karwar	29·775	Calm	5	80 6	72·3	85	0·85	1·78	−0·16
Mangalore	29·838	E	4	85·9	69·9	93	0·68	10·96	−10·42
Calicut	29·808	Calm	4	82·2	74·7	81	0·93	6·76	−13·61
Cochin	29·735	E·NE	4	85·3	70·7	81	0·30	8·33	−7·86
Bangalore	29·760	W	12	80·2	65·2	83	.....	3·74	+1·55
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·664	W	7	87·3	73 7	79	.....	2·47	−0·01
Masulipatam	29·617	Calm	14	90·1	80·6	93	.....	1·33	−1·25
Cellary	29·727	WNW	13	89·0	74·7	72	0·26	4·05	+3·80
Cuddapa	29·704	W	9	90·2	74·8	74	.....	6·52	+4·81
Madras	29·685	W	7	90·5	78·5	63	.....	2·20	+0·91
Coimbatore	29·715	W	11	88·9	69·1	57	0·15	0·15	−0·79
Trichinopoly	29·723	W	11	90·1	79·8	48	.....	0·42	+1·58
Nagapatam	29·709	SW	8	85·9	75·0	79	1·41	2·23	+1·47
Colombo	29·82	SW	11	83·0	77·0	83	0·05	2 11	+3·67

In column Wind, Rate per hour: L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J H = (0·01) 2·95; G T H = 0·00 (2·96); St G H = 0·00 (3·28); C P = 0·00 (5·49)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are easterly at Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Bombay and north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Hoshangabad, Veraval, Bhuj and Rajkot.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 8° to 9° in excess of normal at Hoshangabad, Allahabad and Cawnpore and 8° to 10° in defect at Madras, Cuddapah and Sholapur, while the minimum is generally about normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and Allahabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Twenty-seven stations report rain, the important falls being 3·74" at Ratnagiri, 2·85" at Mormugao, 1·63" at Karwar, 1·41" at Negapatam, 1·00" at Aurangabad and nearly one inch at Cochin.

Weather.—Gradients are steep and conditions appear to become favourable for more rain.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE scheme for a canal and harbour at Rameswarm having been forwarded for consideration, the British Admiralty intimated that from an Imperial standpoint a harbour at Rameswaram would be of no strategic value. Its commercial value and the probable cost of the necessary marine works are under investigation by the Marine Department and the Government of Madras.

THE Ceylon Agricultural Society has now very close on 1,100 members; and its latest Progress Report, says the "Ceylon Observer," makes several interesting announcements. Cotton is to be largely extended in Mullaitivu District and by several branches elsewhere. The Kegalla Branch Society is one of the most active and its demands for Indian agricultural implements (Cawnpore model ploughs) are large. In seed distribution alone the Society is doing a good work, says the "Ceylon Observer," enriching native agriculturists by a means they were many of them too inert to make use of themselves.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGG—June 14, at Fairfield, Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant Philip Hogg, Royal Engineers, a daughter.

MARRIS—June 11, at Balquholly, Simla, the wife of W S Marris, I C S, of a son.

WANLISS—June 10, at Simla, the wife of Major C Wanliss South Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

MARRIS—June 12, at Balquholly, Simla, Eleanor Mary, the beloved wife of W S Marris, I C S, aged 25 years.

SNUGGS—June 2, at Coniabinur, Kolar District, at the residence of his uncle, Mr V A Stewart, Engineer, Sugar Factory, of consumption, Edmund Arthur Snuggs, late Lance Corporal of the 2nd Batt of the Welsh Regiment, second son of Mr Robert Snuggs, Pension Pay Master of Godavari District aged 22 years.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h 39m.; High water, 9·45m., 9·9a. Low water, 2·39m., 3·3a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Mauritious per extra s.s. Islami, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 30 p.m. to-morrow (19th.)

GUJARAT COLLEGE.—Mr. Dossabhai R. D. Setna, M. A., F. S. Sc, M. S. A. (London) has been appointed acting Professor of English in Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

SHIP'S OFFICER FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which C. H. Barron, Chief Officer of the s. s. Hoosein, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to A. D'Souza, a waiter on the vessel. Mr. L. J. D'Lima, pleader, appeared for the compainant, the accused was not represented. D'Souza on being sworn stated that about 1-30 p. m. on the 14 instant, he was serving the accused with lunch when an altercation took place with regard to the small quantity of curry brought. The accused got annoyed and flung the dish containing the curry which broke and caused a deep wound on the complainant's left hand. He was removed by the 3rd Officer to the G. T. Hospital where the wound was dressed. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate held that it was perfectly clear to him that the accused did throw the dish at the complainant, and caused the wound. The accused was fined Rs. 20 which sum was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade, Police Court, on Saturday afternoon before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Patterson charged Shamrao Sitaram Desai, a Purbhu dealer in Swadeshi goods and residing at Girgaum Back Road, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 145 belonging to one Ali Fazil, a cycle dealer having his shop in Kazi Mohola. The accused, it appears, hired the bicycle from the complainant for five hours at a rate of annas 3 per hour, but failed to return the bicycle at the appointed hour. The complainant was on the look-out for the accused for about a month, when the accused was arrested by the police and brought before the complainant. The accused made a statement and the bicycle was subsequently recovered from the house of one Vithal Gangadhar, in Girgaum Back Road, to whom the machine was mortgaged for Rs. 20. The accused pleaded guilty. At the request of Inspector Patterson the case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further enquiries in reference to certain Swadeshi articles, valued at Rs. 105, found with the accused.

AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING COMPANY.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, a consent-order was obtained in the appeal filed by the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, appellan's and plaintiffs, against Lakhshmishankar Davshanker, and S. C. Miranda, respondents and defendants. By the terms of the order, Lakhshmishankar was allowed to withdraw his petition to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council. Lakhshmishankar and his attorney, Mr. K. B. Mehta, consented to Mr. L. N. Banaji, Prothonotary of the High Court, entering up satisfaction on the decree passed by the Appellate Court on the 3rd February 1905, in his favour, in respect of Rs. 3 883, for debt and interest, and for one-forth of his costs in respect of his claim as to set-off awarded to him by the decree against the appellant Company. On these considerations, the Company consented to the Prothonotary entering up satisfaction on the decree. Mr. K. B. Mehta, attorney for Lakhshmishankar, had given up his lien for costs awarded to Lakhshmishankar against the Company and its liquidator, and on moneys deposited by the Company in Court as security for respondents' and defendants' costs. Mr. L. N Banaji, the Prothonotary, was to return to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the Company, all moneys and other securities deposited by them on behalf of the Company, and by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshah and Co., the Company's former attorneys, as security for the respondents' and defendants' costs of the suit and appeal.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Nath Gupta are placed at the disposal of Eastern Bengal.

The services of Captain Moses are placed at the temporary disposal of Bengal.

Mr. Gibson, Assistant Director, Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, is granted leave of two years.

Captain Morris is appointed to officiate Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera.

The services of Babu R.C. Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, are placed at the disposal of East Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Kennedy, Secretary, Irrigation, Punjab, is permitted to retire from 30th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sherring, Principal, Mayo School, Ajmere, is granted leave of 16 months. Mr. Madden, Assistant Master, officiates.

Captain Deas, Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, is granted leave of three months.

Lieutenant Daikes is posted by Consul in Seistan and Kain.

Messrs. Russell and Gabriel are confirmed as Deputy and Under-Secretary respectively in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Max Miersch is recognised as acting Consul for Germany in Madras and Mr. Mey as Netherlands Consul at Aden.

Mr. R. Holland, Political Agent, is granted leave of three months.

Mr. W. Wilkinson is posted as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office.

Mr. A. Linsi is to act as Austro-Hungarian Consul, Madras.

The services of Colonel D. Ffrench Mullen, Rajputana, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. I. S. S., Bill I. C. S, is posted as first Assistant to the Resident at Bushire vice Captain A. P. Trevor proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Shakespeare, Bunder Abbas, is transferred to Chilas vice Captain Smith granted leave and Lieutenant Gabriel will succeed Lieutenant Shakespeare.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gordon, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted one month's leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. M. Gubbay is appointed to officiate Under-Secretary, vice Mr. Campbell on leave.

The services of Mr. Kennaway are replaced at the disposal of Punjab.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. Lloyd, Marine Survey, is granted leave of 6 months.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Thorp is confirmed in the appointment of Storekeeper and promoted to Class 3.

Mr. Tait, N. W. Railway, promoted to Class 3.

Mr. Hindmarsh, Bengal Railway, is promoted to Class 2.

Mr. Lilley, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire from service from 3rd July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Biscoe, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Lieutenant Leared, Dorset Regiment, are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

The deaths are reported of Major H. V. Bradley 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas at Mussoorie on the 14th of June and of Captain Macpherson, 91st Punjabis at Fanngaji on the 15th of June both from abscess of the liver.

Lieutenant Greenewood, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Oliver, 67th Punjabis, has been selected for the Political Department and is posted to Bushire.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Lawrie, E. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted the rank of Major.

Colonel Maclaren to be medical officer and 2nd-Lieutenant Crump, Lieutenant in Allahabad Rifle.

Lieutenant H. Roe resigns his Commission in the Bombay Rifles, and 2nd-Lieutenant La Touche in B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps.

Claude Branson to be 2nd-Lieutenant in the Malabar Rifles.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE Y. M. C. A. and the R. A. met on Saturday on the Cooperage ground, and the game, which attracted a crowd of spectators, was well worth witnessing.

In the first half the R. A. who defended the southern goal, maintained a strong defence, and though their opponents often broke through, with the breeze in their favour, were unable to account for a single goal. When half time was given after an interesting and exciting struggle the score was nil. In the change over both teams made several fine rushes up, but their shooting at goal was either two high or wide of its mark. The Y. M. C. A. team however got the better of the exchanges, but the difference between the two teams was most marked when in front of goal, the R. A. steadying themselves up before shooting and sending in a hard stinging shot and the Y. M. C. A. a slow and feeble one. During the course of the game the ball was invariably put out of play on the eastern boundary owing to the heavy south-westerly breeze. In the closing stages of the game the R. A. were forced to give quarter and making a fine rush up the Y. M. C. A. inside left scored a goal which baffled the custodian. The score was Y. M. C. A one goal, R. A. nil.

The following table shows results to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Telegraph	3	2	0	1	2	0	5
Royal Scots	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Y M C A	2	2	0	0	7	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana	4	2	2	0	4	5	4
Royal Artillery	4	1	1	0	3	1	2
Rovers	2	1	1	0	2	1	2
City	3	0	2	1	1	7	1
Parel Gymkhana	4	0	4	0	0	10	0

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I, JUNE, 14.

Major P. T. H., Spence I. A., the Political Agent in Malwa, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Resident at Indore.

The Nawab Sahib of Banda, Government Pensioner at Indore Camp, had an attack of apoplexy about a week ago. He got well under the treatment of Dr. J. R. Roberts M. D. the Residency Surgeon Central India.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur K.C.I.E., the Raja Sahib, has been in indifferent health for the last six months. His Highness is a little better now and intends going out for a change of air.

The Maharjan of Partabgarh in Mewar is constructing a small Weaving Mill here near the Dak Bungalow. He is to turn out Malwi turbans. The Mill will be ready for work in a month's time.

The weather is rather cloudy, a cold wind is blowing and it has a rainy smell. Last evening it was very cloudy and lightning was visible in the north-east direction. There appears to be a fair prospect of rain falling down in a couple of days.

IN the list of entries for the English Amateur Golf Championship, we find the names of four golfers who hail from east of Suez:—Mr. John McMartrie, of Shanghai; Mr. S. S. Moir, of Secunderabad; Mr. R. H. Burke, of Delhi; and Mr. F. Ferguson, junior of Singapore.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, JUNE 13.

Last night was a gala one in the compound of the Roman Catholic Chapel here. Owing to a hitch in Military arrangements, by which no Band was obtainable, the Festival of May had to be postponed last night. The Band of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry was in attendance and played during the proceedings. The edifice was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with variegated bunting and gay flags by the deft hands of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in charge of the Mission School. The service was very impressive and a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Abraham Joseph, the resident Chaplain who has been specially selected for this Station, owing to his linguistic attainments, on account of there being a preponderance of Tamil-speaking people among his congregation by reason of the transfer to this station of the 13rd C. I. aforesaid, in the rank and file of which there are many Roman Catholics. These men especially took great pains to subscribe liberally for this purpose, and well did they perform their self-imposed task. The musical part of the programme was entrusted to Mr. Xavier of the Nizam's P. W. D., who presided at the harmonium, while Subadar Anthony, of the same Regiment, was responsible for the firework display, which was on a liberal scale, and witnessed by more than a thousand spectators.

It has been customary hitherto to recruit the strength of the Cantonment Police by engaging the services of the old Military pensioners of good reputation and character. But now it has been deemed prudent to remove from the Force all old and effete men. Consequently a general committee was held the day before yesterday and a batch of about ten or eleven men retired. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this opportunity to enlist the services of young men of robust constitutions, so that some fresh blood may be infused into the constabulary, with a view of their coping successfully with Badmashes.

A serious fire broke out three days ago in the house of a wealthy Marwari of Birkan, a large trading Centre, about fourteen miles from here. He traded in all sorts of merchandise, consisting of raw cotton, clothing, grain, etc. and was reputed to be the wealthiest merchant of the place. The fire occurred in the godowns and before any assistance could be rendered to bring the flames under control, all the property stored in the premises was consumed and the godown burnt down. The total loss is roughly computed at from ten to fifteen thousand rupees.

There appears to be much activity among the Church Missionary Society Members just now, owing to a casual visit now being paid and services held in the Church by the Visitors who number over a dozen all told. Prominent among the latter are Misses, Abraham and Cole, two Catechists respectively named John, and Naula, and nine native widowed ladies. They have come down here from the villiage of Khedgaon near Dhond in the Poona District and belong to the "Mukti" Mission organised by Pandita Rama Bai of Poona and Bombay. They will stay here for over a month and then go through the principal villages and towns of the District, before returning to their own Head-Quarters. They are receiving a great ovation here.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO FORGE A SALE DEED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of appeals preferred by Vishnu Vithal and Sittaram Amrit, who were, in January last, convicted by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of forgery and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. Mr. Dandekar appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, for accused No. 2, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the case had arisen out of a dispute as to the ownership of a field. Bhangar Rama was an old resident and a well-to-do cultivator of the village of Dahiwad. Many years ago his sister, Dema, married a man in another village. On the death of Dema's husband, she returned to Dahiwad with her son Sadha. Bhangar said that she returned about twenty-five years ago, when Sadha was an infant; and that he maintained Dema and Sadha, and even contributed to the marriage expenses of the latter. On the other hand, Saku, the wife of Sadha, said that Dema returned only seven or eight years ago, i. e., in the famine year of 1897, and that she and her husband and Dema lived separate from Bhangar. The Sessions Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that it was probable that Sadha and Saku and Dema lived with Bhangar and were dependent on him. On the 1st March 1893, the field in dispute was purchased, and the sale deed was engrossed in the name of Sadha. Saku said that Sadha paid the price out of his own earnings. Bhangar, on the other hand, said that it was he who supplied the money. This point was settled by the production of the bond under which Bhangar borrowed the money from a sowcar to pay the price. The vendor, the writer of the deed and others said that Bhangar paid the money for the land. The transaction, said the Sessions Judge, was really a loan by Bhangar to Sadha of Rs. 400 to enable the latter to buy a piece of land, which would make him independent of Bhangar's sons after Bhangar's death. After referring to disputes which arose between Bhangar and Saku after Sadha's death in 1892, the Sessions Judge said that, while Saku presented petitions to have the land transferred to her own name, Bhangar filed a possessory suit against her and her friends. Proceedings were taken before the Mamlatdar, and the sale deed was given to him. A copy of the deed was prepared in the Mamlatdar's office; the copy was compared with the original by accused No. 2, and then the deed given by him to Saku. It was noticed that the deed bore an endorsement which was not there when it was delivered to accused No. 2. The case for the prosecution was that the endorsement was a forgery committed by accused No. 1 with the connivance and assistance of accused No. 2. Mr. Pratt had no doubt that accused No. 1 was assisting Bhangar in preparing a case in support of his claim to the field; and that No. 1 would not have ventured to commit this forgery if he were not assisted by accused No. 2. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

The Chief Justice said: The crucial question in the case is whether the endorsement on the deed was written in 1893, or in 1905, and on the evidence I come to the conclusion that the learned Judge and the second assessor were correct in holding that it was written in 1905. Coming to that conclusion, it necessarily follows that the guilt of accused No 1 is established. Then we have to consider the position of accused No. 2. I think there is ground for very grave suspicion in his case, but I am not convinced by the circumstances to which the Judge alludes that he is shown to have been a knowing participant in the crime which is established against accused No. 1. As against him, therefore, the conviction and sentence must be reversed. The conviction and sentence in the case of accused No. 1 must be confirmed.

Mr. Justice Russell was of the same opinion, and an order was passed accordingly.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

THE following is the report of the directors of Kemp and Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st March:—The Board of Directors now submit to the shareholders the twenty-fourth annual report showing the working of the Company for the year ending 31st March. Plant Furniture and Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 1,643-9-0 be written off for depreciation. Profits and Loss Account.—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 33,343-1-10 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account Rs. 33,343-1-10, dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital, or Rs. 14 per share, Rs. 23,000, deterioration of Plant and Furniture, Rs. 1,643-9-9, bad debts, Rs. 1,369-0-0, to reserve fund, Rs. 3,325-7-7, total Rs. 33,343-1-10. Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 2,39,302, and with the Rs. 2,325-7-7 now proposed to be added to it, will make it Rs. 2,41,628-4-9. With all the details of the management, and the efficiency of the staff, the directors, are quite satisfied. Branches at Cumballa Hill, Byculla, and Taj Mahal Hotel.—The directors, are satisfied with the working of the branches, all of which show a profit on the working. Under Section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, viz., Sir Hurkissondass Nurrotamdass and Dr. R. Row, retire from office by rotation, but under Section 88 are eligible for re-election. The Auditor, Mr. N. P. N. Wadia, also retires from office, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS AGAINST A EUROPEAN NURSE.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED BY HIGH COURT.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an application for revision, made by Miss Annie Wardlaw, (35), a European nurse, who was formerly in the employ of Captain D. Glasford, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and who was convicted of committing trespass into the Captain's house, and fined Rs. 10.

The case was heard before Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate of the First Class at Poona, who, in the course of his judgment, said that accused had given notice to the Captain who, with his wife, took steps to find a substitute for the nurse. They made their arrangements on 11th October last, which was the date on which accused's month expired.—Complainant heard from his wife that accused refused to leave, unless she was paid wages for one and a half years, and provided with her passage-money to England. He told her that he could force her to leave the house by law; she defied him to do so. The complainant sent for the police; but apparently, they could not take any cognisance until a complaint was filed by the Captain in the ordinary course. He did so on the 14th, and charged the accused with trespass. She was arrested; but later, was released on bail. Accused had no right to remain in the house after she was told to go. If she sustained thereby any damage or loss, she had her remedy in a Civil Court of Law. Complainant's conduct appeared to the Magistrate to have been very forbearing; he refrained from having recourse to law until he found there was no other course left open to him. Great stress had been laid, on behalf of the defence, on the refusal of the complainant to give to the accused a written discharge. Quite naturally, the complainant refused to do so; that would have prejudiced his defence in the event of a civil action being instituted against him by the accused. The Court was quite sure that the complainant ordered the accused on several occasions to leave his house. Her intention in remaining in the house had been

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1906.

SOCIAL AUSTRALIA.

IT would be hard to find any country in the world, when there is a greater tangle in social conditions than in Australia. A paid legislature has brought with it all the most undesirable features of the Socialistic-Labour regime, but with all there is much that is enviable from the simple cause that Australia is still sufficiently young to be able to form itself not on experiment but on assured facts. So much has been written against the country that it is somewhat of a relief to find those, intimately acquainted with their subject, who can ejaculate Australia "with all thy faults I love thee still" because of the good points to be found. Sir George Sydenham Clarke has laid it down that it may be taken as certain that when the averages from primary production stand high the country is a good one. This would seem a simple test and its application reveals the fact that according to population, the primary production in Australia is about forty per cent greater than Canada, fifty-seven per cent greater than the United States, twice as great as France, three times as great as England and four times as great as Russia. It may be taken therefore that theoretically the standard of life in Australia is a high one. The mistake which many writing travellers have made is inability to realise that a different mode of life in no way affects the standard and allowing only for the values of necessities, solid comforts and real conveniencies, he would be an intrepid critic who would hold that the large farmer, many days' journey from a town, is actually enjoying a lower standard of life than he who, with more artificial comforts, is situated in the more accessible districts of a smaller country.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Agent-General for South Australia, divides the population into two classes. The people mostly belong to the "great class of honest industry in one form or another. There are a few in two grades that might be classed outside this general definition. They are those who toil not, neither do they wish to toil, so long as they can beg or loaf upon their fellows, and those who have an overabundance of money and vainly imagine that being industrious is degrading, so they spend their time trying to find out how to enjoy themselves in idleness." Mr. Jenkins has always held strong Liberal views and in this summing up of a population peeps through that intolerant socialism which regards everyone but the horny-handed son of toil as outcast. The cheerful socialist orator is so fond of sweeping assertions that he has no time to grasp the fact that though the labouring class may be in the majority, it has not therefore established an right to overrule those without whom their labour would be impossible. And at the same time there is forgetfulness of the fact that if every man is to lead a life under the sky then it must be a bad day for the whole population. But one thing is patent to everyone who cares to study the social conditions of Australia. Socialism, rampant though it is, is very different from that which prevails in the countries of Europe. In Australia the socialist despises the rich successful man who has compressed his work into a small time and is content to benefit by leisure; in Europe he hates him. Then again there is this difference in England the socialist looks upon the rich man as fair pray by whom he may fill his pockets, is Australia as the man who can while benefiting himself open out channels to those who have still to climb. Herein lies the principle which has made so many of the great works of the country public property. But the relative positions are changing surely and none too slowly and the cry "a bas" with old customs is spreading in a way which bodes little good.

Australia in some respects is like the school boy who has just shaken off the restraint of the school room. It has found its power, lying in the wealth of its soil, wealth both agricultural and mineral, and it has recognised that real progress can only lie along certain lines. But having set out in the necessary direction, it is too prone to consider itself as "arrived." Much has been said, some wise, some foolish, about the immigration restrictions. According to Mr. Jenkins there is more than enough work for everybody as things stand and it does not need his affirmation that there is enough room for further development to provide immediate occupation for considerably more than ten times the present population. Australia cannot reasonably expect that those who are doing well at Home should emigrate and the only class left is that which finds itself with idle hands, or in other ways suffering from the economic conditions of England. Yet the unemployed is unwelcome in the island continent and despite the statements of partisans, the fault lies in the aspiration "Australia for the Australians." But only when really serious attempts are made to populate the tracts which are waiting to be opened, a genuine denial can be given to this. There are many waiting to go who are barred by the present regulations and not only would their advent increase the productive power of the county, but Australia would find its public institutions of infinitely greater value. Mr. Octavus Beale, Ex-President of the Manufacturers Association of Australia, recently commented adversely on the tendency for Australian money to be invested in other countries induced by the adverse terms on which investors in Government securities are placed with respect to London investors. In this season many manufactures and industries are more backward than need be and, giving example, he pointed out that not a single ton of iron is produced in Australia. If that basic industry were successfully started in the colony—and the price of coal is lower than anywhere except in Tennessee—it ought to be good enough to find numerous investors and the production of iron and steel in Australia would strengthen the British Empire enormously. Education is a matter which has been tackled in a bold spirit. Mr. Jenkins holds that no country, has better facilities, and but few as good, for sound education, both primary, but secondary and advanced, at a moderate cost with the exception of America. Efforts have been made to change the existing regime which is purely secular, and to introduce a religious element, but they have been without avail. No one need leave Australia to become well versed in science or the arts. Nearly thirteen hundred public libraries are in existence. Extreme poverty is far less common in Australia than in Europe and workhouses as such do not exist, but the Government of the different States have many institutions for the poor, sick and afflicted, and some of the States have systems of old age pensions, while some have given franchise to women. What is good in Australia is very good, but there is much of its social life that time will remodel and the sooner it be accomplished the better will it be for the success of the colony.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE latest telegrams referring to the internal troubles of Russia, show that the revolution is by no means at an end and that the flames are only too ready to break out on the smallest provocation. There was much to be hoped from the Duma, but it has done little beyond putting into violent words the violent actions of the rioters. It would seem impossible that real reform should be born of anarchy and the gathering of the Duma has but put an official sanction on discontent which that body's work is not likely to lessen. The conflict which but a few months ago was at the point of the sword is spreading in a different direction, and the greatest hindrance to those who would do something to avert catastrophe is that they are powerless. However good may be their intentions they are faced by the fact that Russia is not united, that there is no national claim to which they can respond but thousands of different factions, all working secretly for their own ends. Leadership in Russia is a thing of name only, for the accredited leaders are unable to sway those who march with them rather than follow. The principles, which are represented by the Duma, may be summed up into moral Nihilism, moral so long only as there is no opposition. Briefly, the most pronounced of the national cries is that of the Extremists who wish society to be carried at one bound from a state of Oriental despotism to one of advanced democracy, a claim as sensible as many of those of the most advanced Congress-wallahs. Count Witte's failure to secure the confidence of the moderate and the active antagonism of the extremists have put back the hands of the Russian clock more surely than it could have been done by any other means devisable. It is hard to see any other end to the present swaying of emotions than a chaos, the result of which cannot be forecasted. Of one thing we are certain, A complete revolution in Russia embodying the democratic spirit of to-day will involve Europe in the great international war against which every country is preparing—and striving. The breaking up of Russia must remove the counterpoise which balances Europe by placing almost unlimited scope for evil in the hands of Germany. Whether in the end this will be averted lies in the hands of to-day. By various means England has bound to herself France, Italy and Spain, and now there is a continually recurrent symptom that she will hold out the hand of friendship to Russia. We are inclined to doubt how far it will be effectual in fact, even though perfect in name, for it is hard to expect the hope of ages to be abandoned in a few years. If to the Indian Frontier is assured safety, then Germany has her greatest support in a European war taken from her. But how far the Anglo-Russian friendship may progress depends on the ability of the Russian autocracy to realise that what the nation is refused on asking will be taken by force. The revolution is organizing behind the Duma while the reaction is likewise preparing and Trepoff is held in reserve. The latter may be able to fight a Manchurian campaign from battle to battle with the troops, the Cossacks, the Khuligani, and the other barbarous elements of the savage mob which massacred Jews and burned the reformers alive at Tomsk, but no conceivable repression can succeed in the long run where Plehve failed. Meanwhile, behind the veil a Military Dictator stands ready to close in a death-grapple with Revolution, and in the storm-clouds on the horizon lowers the dismemberment of the Russian Empire and the European Armageddon.

THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH the Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition which will be held at Christ Church, New Zealand, in November, there are doubtless many private enterprises which will consider it well worth while to be represented there in some degree. The conception of the scheme must be credited to the late Mr. Seddon and coming, as it does, so soon after his death, it will serve as a demonstration of the progress the Colony has made under his cheery despotism. The Exhibition will open on the 1st of November, and it promises to be the finest ever held in the Southern Hemisphere. Agriculture in all its branches, Science, Industrial life and work and, Art treasures of all ages come within its scope. During the past year the imports of the Colony, at least three fourths of which are manufactured goods, amounted to £13,1292,000, of which nearly eight millions came from Great Britain; Australia, and America sent about a million and a half each, while India ranked close behind Germany with £290,000. Considering India's position it should have considerable advantage over more distant European export countries and it is to be regretted that Government has not seen its way to help in the exhibition, not only of modern industrial products, but of the indigenous art products of the country. There are few more promising countries in the world than New Zealand. As a grain and other food area it is rapidly climbing high in the world's markets, and in the past fifty years the steadily increasing gold output has totalled the immense sum of sixty-five million pounds. There is therefore no ground for fear on the part of possible exhibitors that their outlay will be wasted, for not only will they reach the inhabitants of the Colony but many others, who year by year increase in number, who visit New Zealand for pleasure. Christ Church, the scene of action, has clean, wide streets, comfortable, rapid electric trams, first-class hotels and boarding-houses, all the concomitants of a city, yet with its river and gardens not lacking the delights of an English country town. Given all this and more, the traveller can visit the Southern Lakes of Otago with the famous Milford Sound, Rotorua weird and grand, Mt. Cook with its eternal snow-capped peaks, the wild beauty of the Otira Gorge and the far-famed Buller river. For the sportsman there is deer-stalking, shooting, fishing, racing and last, but not least, there can be found the sunniest climate within the boundaries of this, and possibly any other, planet.

A "GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY" re-announces the change of date for the celebration of the King's Birthday in India, and directs June 29 to be a public holiday.

THE Viceroy has consented to become Patron of the Giri Fishing Club, vice Lord Curzon.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce is being consulted by Government as to the consolidated forecast of the jute crop being published by Government.

LADY RIVAZ gave a garden party at Simla on Friday afternoon. The Viceregal party were present, and there was a large gathering of Simla society.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular were : Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and Mrs. Batty and the Hon. E. T. Vesey.

THE Calcutta Municipality has granted a grain compensation of one rupee eight annas per month to all whole time servants drawing less than Rs. 16 a month.

WE are glad to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Turner, 4th Cavalry, who met with a bad polo accident in March, has made remarkable progress towards complete recovery on the voyage Home.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, under the Command of Commander S. H. H. Hand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which port she left on the 5th June.

WE welcome into existence "The Sporting Age" which came into being yesterday first offspring of the "Asian Age" which is more generally called th "Advocate." In appearance the two papers are very similar and Bombay's new sporting paper promise to be well got up thoroughly readable journal. An announcement is made that "Pitcher" of game is to be one of the special contributors. We wish the youngster a long and festive life.

ACCORDING to a recent report enquiries are being made by the Indian Forest Department as to the feasibility of utilising in the form of wood and bamboo pulp the large quantities of inferior species of trees and bamboos found in forests. These at present possess little or no commercial value, and the services of a competent expert have been arranged for with the object of thoroughly investigating, on the spot, the conditions on which it would be possible to start the new industry. The Board of Scientific Advice have also taken up the question of promoting the rubber trade. Samples of crude rubber from various Provinces have been collected and analysed, specimens being sent to the Imperial Institute in London. The price of Para rubber in Europe is about 4s. 8d. per pound, the demand for the motor industry having caused a great rise in value. In Tennasserim a rubber is found which was valued at 3s. 6d., while a climber obtained from the Kentung forests, Southern Shan States yielded over 94 per cent of caoutchouc. Tais was most favourably reported upon and was valued at 4s per pound. A plant known in Burma as uwede is also said to have been recognised definitely in the last few years as a source of rubber, and has been exploited in French Indo-China by the natives. There would seem to be a fair chance, therefore, of the rubber-industry in Burma becoming one of importance if measures are taken for its development.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, who recently presided at a meeting of the Gloucestershire Band of Hope Union and Gloucester Juvenile Templars (reported in India of the 18th May last), must have found it a trying task when his duties as Chairman required him to read out, for the consolation of the faithful what he described as an amusing letter in verse sent him by Sir Wilfrid Lawson by way of apology for his absence. The traditional association between alcoholical stimulant and the divine afflatus could hardly be better illustrated than by the poverty of Sir Wilfrild's verse which was anything but Anacreontic. It should be explained that among others who attended the gathering were Mr. W. Crooks, M. P., one of the Labour Members, and a distinguished delegate from India, whose devotion to his own country does not prevent him from interesting himself in reforms which are not immediately her affair. With this premiss, readers in India will perhaps bear with us if we reproduce, for the sake of its inherent beauties, a single stanza of the poem;—

"By speaking and writing by letters and books
We must push on our movement by hooks and by Crooks,
A friend, too, from India will take up the tale.
Good luck and success to the Honourable Gokhale"

We apprehend that the ex-Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and even the stalwart Additional Member of Council himself must have winced when the poet treated the latter's name as a dissyllable. And yet, says the "Pioneer" he might have had an even unhappier inspiration his subject matter might well have beguiled him into attempting an assonance with "barley." We are afraid that the movement which Sir Wilfrid Lawson has so much at heart will not be greatly "pushed on" by Gokho-Pindaries; but in any case it is perhaps unfair to the Juveniles Templars of Gloucestershire that they should be treated to such outrages on the name of so eminent a representative of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

THE Meteorological Department has issued its annual forecast of the South-West monsoon rainfall and considering the present condition of affairs in parts of Upper India the document has been perused with unusual interest. The forcast is not in itself encouraging as it does not hold out hopes of a much better general seasonal rainfall, than was the case last year, but as a fact the whole matter of the economic importance of the approaching rain resolves itself into a question of its provincial distribution. The areas of scarcity due to the deficient rains of last year include the United Provinces, the west of Central India, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan, and should the rains be again short in these regions the resulting distress will be enormous, while on the contrary should the deficiency occur over such areas as the West Coast of India, Burma or Lower Bengal the effects will be unimportant as in these divisions, even if the rainfall be short, there is always sufficient to ensure proper germination and growth. Consequently the general seasonal deficiency is less important from an economic and practical point of view than is the local distribution on which the whole welfare of the country rests. The weather forecaster lies under the disadvantage of always being required to express his views concisely and in unequivocal terms. Very often he would like to say "I feel very doubtful about the weather tomorrow or this season or next week" as the case may be "but to the best of my belief it will be so and so." The public, however, do not like forecasts of this character and hence the weather predictor has to express himself unequivocally and it should always be borne in mind by the public that just as your partner at bridge does not make mistakes with the object of losing the game, so the weather forecaster does his best with the material at his disposal and does not issue an incorrect forecast from sheer malice.

Dr. Sven von Hedin, after being in Simla for nearly a month, has left and will enter Tibet by way of Chinese Turkestan. It is well-known that originally the explorer wished to commence his journies from the Indian side, and explore the practically unknown basin of the Brahmaputra river between Lhassa and the North-East Assam frontier. When this programme had to be abandoned he intended to map out Central Tibet, but the relations of India and Tibet have undergone a change since the expendition of 1904. Prior to that epoch upon any traveller who entered Tibet did so at his own risk and the Indian Government had nothing to do with his proceedings and, if he came to grief, it was solely his own concern. Since our march on Lhassa and the consequent more intimate relations with the Lhassa Government it is perhaps natural that this condition of affairs should be altered. Presumably it is felt that a traveller who entered Tibet with the sanction of the Government of India, and who was afforded facilities by that Government for exploration was more or less under the protection of the Indian Government and thus his presence and actions might be misconstrued and undesirable complications might arise. On the other hand if Dr. Sven von Hedin enters Tibet from Chinese Turkestan he will be regarded by the Tibetan authorities in the light of a mere private and passing traveller of the ordinary description and the facilities which will be afforded him or the opposition which will be offered him will be such as the circumstances of the case or the caprice of the Lamas may decide as being necessary. In consequence of these considerations Dr. Sven von Hedin, having left Simla has started for Srinagar, will pass through Leh, and by this route enter Tibet, a change in his places, which will result in his going over portions of the country, which he has already twice traversed.

Socially we have had another very gay week in the summer capital. The State Ball on Thursday the 7th was the usual brilliant gathering. It was a lovely moonlight night; the big drawing room at Viceregal Lodge as well as the Ball Room was given up to dancing and, though the attendance was as large or larger than usual, the crowd was less felt than on other similar occasions. On Friday the Horse Show was held at Annandale and there was an exceptionally fine display of horse and pony flesh while the jumping of both horses and ponies was exceedingly good. Every event came off to time and the whole arrangements worked like clock-work, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Major T. G. Peacocke, A.V.D., the Honorary Secretary. The only trying features were the heat and the dust. The officers of the R. A. from Jutogh who were "At Home" on the course attempted to assuage the heat by unlimited supplies of cooling drinks but the dust defied all efforts to subdue and blew across the course in clouds. Lady Minto presented the prizes and there was great cheering as the Viceroy advanced to receive the Cup presented by his Private Secretary Colonel Dunlop Smith, for his Arab pony New Minister. In the evening His Excellency entertained those connected with the polo tournament at dinner. There were altogether 51 persons present including the seven teams who had competed in the tournament, the two Stewards, the eight umpires, the five goal referees, the two time-keepers, the host His Excellency the Viceroy, and the guests the Honourable Colonel Sir Harold Deane, Dr. Sven von Hedin, Captain Campbell Ross, Colonel Dunlop Smith and Mr. Bannerman. After dinner Lady Minto, Lady Deane, the Ladies Elliot, and Miss Salberg entered the Ball Room and received Lady Violet Crawley, the Honourable Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Peacocke, Mrs. Corlett and the Misses Brett, Dane, Dallas, DuGane Smithe, Robertson, Sandham, and Stuart and the gallant polo ists, danced gaily until midnight.

Saturday was also a socially heavy day. In the afternoon a racing Gymkhana was held at Annadale. The prizes were limited to Rs. 49, and though the racing was not very exceptional the afternoon was enjoyable enough. Major Peacocke rode four of the six winners. In the evening there was an extra performance of "Old Knockles" which had previously been given with much success as a matinee. The Gaiety Theatre was crowded with a very enthusiastic audience and the piece went even more successfully than when it was performed in the afternoon. Sunday was a quiet day, but on Monday Lady Tupper gave a small dance at Inveram and on Tuesday Mrs. Sclater was "at home dancing" at Rothney Castle. Rothney Castle is connected in our minds with the charming dances, dinners and entertainments given in years gone past by Herr von Waldthausen and considering the late Imperial-German-Consul-General's talent for entertaining it is perhaps not altogether uncomplimentary to Mrs. Sclater to say that on Tuesday evening the inevitable comparison between past and present was not unfavourable to the latter.

On Monday evening mysterious masonic rites were performed at the Town Hall resulting in the installation of worshipful brother Captain J. A. Longridge as Worshipful Master of the Lodge Hymalayan brotherhood. After these private and mysterious ceremonies the usual annual banquet was held in the Town Hall and many non-masonic guests were entertained by the hospitable Lodge. On Tuesday the boxing tournament commenced also in the large room of the Town Hall and a large audience collected to witness the competitions.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, with a small party, including Mrs. Rockefeller sailed from New York on May 31 on the Deutschland for France on a visit to Mr. Rockefeller's daughter, Mrs. Charles Strong, who is ill. The Rockfellers are accommodated on board in a chambre de luxe. The remainder of the party occupies splendid suites. The departure of the world's richest man attracted a large crowd, but Mr. Rockefeller displayed no nervousness, either over the noisy gathering or the prospect of a sea voyage, of which he is reported to have a dislike. He appeared to be in excellent health, and declared that he expected to have a fine time. He will not return until July 20th. Before leaving home Mr. Rockefeller permitted photographers to take snapshots of him on the front steps of his house. Another army of photographers took a series of pictures of his embarkation. A sensational New York evening paper has a representative on board the Deutschland who will follow Mr. Rockefeller's movements. The new French liner Provence left the port half an hour earlier than the Deutschland, and an exciting race between the two steamers across the Atlantic is expected.

END OF THE NATAL WAR.

BAMBAATA KILLED.

Precautions at the Front.

MILITIA AND RESERVES RECALLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JUNE 15.

It is officially announced that Bambaata was killed on the 10th instant.

The Government considers the rebellion has been suppressed and there is no indication of its spreading.

The Militia and the Reserves will be recalled as early as possible, but 3,000 men will be maintained at the front as a precautionary measure.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

An Exciting Day.

ATTACK ON THE SOUTH COAST REPULSED.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

During the Naval manœuvres, yesterday morning, Sheerness was attacked simultaneously with Portsmouth and Plymouth.

All the attacks have been repulsed.

The invaders at Plymouth were pursued as far as the Channel Islands, where ten torpedo-boats belonging to the enemy were captured, though two of the invaders' destroyers succeeded in entering the harbour of Plymouth and one dropping a mine in the Millbank docks.

The feature of the attack was a dash made by the Flying Column for Queensferry, passing at full speed through the Straits of Dover, and evading the defending Fleet, joined the Main Squadron at Alderney.

THE MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Military Protection Needed.

DUMA ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT.

MARTIAL LAW AT BIELOSTOCK.

Moscow is very unsettled and street demonstrations take place daily.

The troops have been increased in the factory quarters of St. Petersburg owing to threatened strikes.

The Russian Duma has discussed the bomb outrage during the "Corpus Christi" procession at Bielostok.

It has been asserted that the massacre of the Jews at that place was arranged by the Russian Government.

The Duma has sent three of its members to investigate the occurrence.

Riots were renewed yesterday at Bielostok.

Thousands of peasants arrived there and commenced looting the city.

Six thousand Jews are encamped in the forest and they are surrounded by the troops.

The fighting and sacking was continued at Bielostock last night. The suburb of Bojary has been totally burned, and eight streets completely devastated.

Many of all classes and races have been killed and wounded.

The outbreak is disastrously affecting the Bourses, and a heavy fall in Russians has taken place.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Bielostock.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Enquiry in the House.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S POSITION.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Ceylon Pearl Fisheries were the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day, covering the whole transaction.

Mr. Smeaton asked why Government failed to notify the Scottish firms of the proposal to grant a new lease of the Pearl Fisheries.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that Mr. Lyttelton who was likely to become a member of the House was best capable of affording information on the subject.

Mr. Cowan asked is not Sir West Ridgeway the Chairman and large shareholder of the Company.

The Speaker ruled that notice of the question was necessary.

THE DREYFUS CASE AGAIN.

Another Examination of the Dossiers.

The Court of Cassation has met to consider the Dreyfus' case and are examining the secret dossiers with closed doors.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Balfour's Amendment to the Closure.

Mr. Balfour has given notice of an Amendment to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's closure Resolution, declaring the House objects to undue limitation of the discussion of a measure burdensome to the taxpayer and ratepayer and subsidising one form of religious instruction at the expense of the community.

WITH regard to the question in Parliament as to the shooting affair on the Simla Road, Private Wilts of the 12th Lancers, was handed over to the civil power, and the case was to be heard last week at Kalka, by the Assistant Commissioner of Rupar. The native who was shot was reported convalescent some time ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Disturbances at Northampton.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A band of suffragettes waving flags and shouting at the top of their voices interrupted a meeting at Northampton at which Mr. Asquith was present.

The police ejected the suffragettes.

Subsequently a Socialist band interrupted the proceedings, and they were also ejected.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUDAN.

Praise from a French Official.

M. Mezieres, the Commercial Agent, in the Soudan, of the French Government, in an article in the "Temps" eulogises British Administration of the Soudan, and the absence of red tape.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PACKERS.

Strong Accusation Made.

ALLEGED INSINCERITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

The struggle between President Roosevelt and the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives has become acute.

The President declares that, under the influence of the packers, the Committee have so amended the Meat Inspection Bill as to render it valueless.

Mr. Wadsworth, the Chairman of the Committee, has written to President Roosevelt regretting the innendoes cast upon the sincerity and competency of the Committee.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

Floating Mines Still Existent.

DANGERS IN THE KOREAN SEA.

The Japanese Transport Toyotomaru has struck a mine in the Korean Sea and sunk. Fifty lives were lost.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Braid has won the open golf championship.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by 281 runs.

Essex has beaten the West Indians by 111 runs.

The match between Notts and Northampton was drawn.

The following matches had to be abandoned :—Warwickshire vs. Hants, Somerset vs. Gloucester and Worcester vs. Lancashire.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Kent bas beaten Surrey by one wicket.

The appended table shows the positions in the *County Championship to June 15:*—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	9	8	0	1	8
Surrey	12	8	1	3	7
Lancashire	8	6	1	1	5
Essex	6	3	1	2	2
Notts	7	3	2	2	1
Kent	6	3	2	1	1
Somerset	3	1	1	1	0
Warwickshire	6	2	2	2	0
Gloucestershire	4	1	2	1	−1
Middlesex	5	2	3	0	1
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Leicestershire	8	2	6	0	4
Hants	6	1	5	0	4
Northamtowshire	7	1	5	1	4
Derbyshire	7	1	6	0	5

REPRIEVED PRISONER HANGED,

Mr. Morley's Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London the 15th instant, says :—Mr. Morley has been questioned in the House of Commons concerning the report that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal executed a condemned prisoner after forwarding to the Viceroy a petition for mercy, and without awaiting a reply. The reprieve arrived too late. Mr. Morley said that, if true, this amounted to an enormity, and doubted the accuracy of the report. He offered to telegraph for facts.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC BREAKDOWN.

Due to Faulty Cables.

FANS AND LIGHTS STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The breakdown of the Electric supply in Calcutta lasted well into night, partial restorations taking place at eight, eleven and one o'clock. The United Service Club, the Bengal Club, the Bristol Hotel and numerous large boarding-houses, as well as private residences, in Chowringhee and the neighbourhood, suffered immense inconvenience from want of lights and fans. The homely kerosine lamp had begun to be discarded, so last night there was a phenomenal demand for candles in which a roaring business was done.

LATER.

In a letter to the "Statesman" Messrs Kilburn and Co, the Agents of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, say the interruption, which was continued up to 2 p.m. to-day, was due to a very serious intermittent fault in the underground mains in the business portion of the town which has defied definite location, and not to any damage at any of the Company's generating stations.

No reports of damage from the earthquake of Wednesday night have been received. The extent of the shocks is not yet known, but Chakrata reported a sharp one in the direction from north to south.

THE SIMLA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Appreciation of the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

At the final of the Boxing Tournament there was an exceedingly large attendance. The hall was quite crowded, those present including Lord Minto, General Clements and Sir Pertab Singh. The success of the tournament reflects the greatest credit on General Clements, the President of the Committee. Capt. Hyslop, the Honorary Secretary, who was very ably assisted by Quarter-Master Sergeant Fryer, Assistant Manager, and Staff Sergeant Smith, Master of the Ceremonies, both of the Gymnasium Staff. Prior to the distribution of prizes, General Clements, in a short speech, said this was the first occasion a prize had been given to the regiment scoring the most points. He could not announce the winning regiment as six regiments had scored equal points and the matter would be referred to the Committee who would arrive at a decision by judging the results of previous fights in this tournament. In future the camp would be held at Solon to enable the competitors from places to get into condition. He remarked that throughout the tournament there had been all fighting and no put up jobs and those who had won might well consider themselves the best boxers in India, as men from all over India had entered. He noticed the absence of body blows this year and hoped its value would be recognised next year. He concluded by thanking the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief for the patronage, Mr. Sparke, Traffic Superintendent of the Kalka-Simla Railway for the traffic arrangements and the Referees and Judges for the decisions which had been universally approved.

The Viceroy said, before going away he must congratulate the Committee on the success of the meeting. These tournaments encouraged soldiers, He agreed with General Clements that good fighting and not pot hunting should be encouraged. He was sure that as the years went on there would be a considerable improvement. He liked to see good boxing and hard hitting and he hoped to see an even better boxing tournament.

BOYS COMPETITION.

(1) Boy Vincent, Dorsets, versus Boy Huxton, Black Watch. Vincent won easily on points he having the advantage both of height and weight. (2) Boy Crew, Glosters. versus Boy Evans, Royal Scots. Crew retired in the first round after being severely handled.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Gunner Woodhouse. R.F.A. versus Private Brown, Wiltshires. Brown won on points after three rounds of hard slogging.

Corporal Smith Lincolns, versus Sergeant Henry, Connaught Rangers. This was a disappointing match. Gipsy Smith soon felled Henry with a severe undercut and as he came up knocked him out with successive right and left swings.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Corporal Lees, Connaught Rangers, versus Private Church, Sussex. It was a good fight right through, but Church was too scientific for his opponent and won. This was a very popular victory amidst loud applause,

Drummer Bollard, Connaught Rangers, versus Private Dixon, Sussex. Dixon won after two rounds of quiet boxing, but in the third matters were more boily.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Corporal Richardson, Royal Scots, versus Private Atkinson, Glosters. Richardson led throughout and won on points.

Driver Dawson, R. H. A., knocked out Private Bishop, Sussex, with a few seconds of the start.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Corporal Manning Northamptons, versus Corporal Mclaverty Lincolns. Three rounds produced no definite result ; in the fourth round Manning's jabs obtained for him the verdict on points.

Corporal Mercer, East Surreys, versus Sergeant Jaffney, Connaught Rangers. After two rounds of level fighting, Mercer forced matters in the third round and won.

FINAL, BOYS' COMPETITION.

Boy Evans, Royal Scots, versus Boy Vincent Dorsets. Both youngsters showed fine form. Vincent had the best of exchanges in the last two rounds and won. It was a very popular victory midst loud applause.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private Church, Sussex, versus Private Dixon, Durhams. Church's scientific boxing predominated throughout and increased the Lucknow reputation by winning from the start to the finish.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Corporal Richardson, Royal Scots, versus Driver Dawson R. H. A. Richardson was again warmed for holding. Dawson more than held his own through. It was generally supposed that Richardson would come out on top. Dawson won.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Corporal Manning, Northamptons, versus Corporal Mercer, East Surreys. Manning forced matters practically all the time and was doing most of the leading and won.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Corporal Smith Lincolns, versus Private Brown, Wiltshire. Brown was knocked out in 15 seconds with a left swing.

PRIZES.

The following were the prizes which were competed for :—Officers' Competition Prize ; Viceroy' Staff Cup ; Boys competition, first Rs. 30 and Cup, second 15 ; Light Weights, first Chief Staff Cup and Rs. 100 and second, Rs. 50 ; Middle Weights, Punjab Trades Cup and Rs. 100, second Rs. 50 ; Feather Weights, Punjab Trades Cup and Rs. 100, second Rs. 50, Heavy Weight Messrs Cooke and Kelney's Cup. and Rs. 100, second Rs. 50.

Private Church, Sussex regiment, also won a special Prize of Rs. 50 for best competitor in any class whom the judges considered to have shown most scientific boxing, irrespective of winning.

The Referee was Capt Hollins, and Judges, Major Walker and Mr. Wallis.

A LIFE-BOAT FOR COLOMBO.

To be Built Locally.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 11.

At the last meeting of the Colombo Harbour Board, it was resolved that a life-boat be constructed locally at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. The Master-Attendant has undertaken to construct the boat, but as a commencement has not been made yet, Government has been informed of the above and a reply is awaited. It will be built at the boat-shed under the supervision of Captain Legge.

A POWER OVER THE BORDER.

Lahore Educationalist Returns to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 16.

Dr. Abdul Ghani, Principal of the Islamia College, Lahore, has received a 'firman' from the Amir to return to Kabul to resume his former duty. When Nussarulla Khan went to England, Dr. Abdul Ghani, who was then studying for the medical profession there, made the acquaintance of the Afghan Prince, and was desired to join the Amir's service. After the completion of his course, on his return from England, Dr. Abdul Ghani accordingly went to Kabul and worked there in the capacity of Private Secretary and was in charge of the Amir's English office for over six years, and saw a good deal of Abdul Rahman Khan's despotic Government.

During his stay at Kabul Dr. Abdul Ghani distinguished himself by his zealous discharge of his duties, and it was through his exertion that the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam received a permanent annual allowance of six thousand rupees, and a special grant of thirty thousand rupees toward the permanent fund of the Islamia College, Lahore. On returning to the Punjab on leave Dr. Abdul Ghani was asked to take up the Principalship of the Islamia College, which post he accepted with the special permission of the Amir. During his incumbency the college has made remarkable progress and the Principal has won the admiration of the Community.

RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 16.

The members of the Railway Board have had a meeting with the Lieutenant-Governor to discuss certain railway projects in the Punjab.

CURBING THE ORATOR.

New Municipal Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

It is intended to place a curb on Municipal oratory in future. The revised rules, which are yet to be confirmed, state that in putting questions the procedure of the Legislative Council must be followed and must not be defamatory ; (2) That the mover of a question or amendment will be allowed 15 minutes and other speakers 10 ; (3) there will be a closure ; and (4) no resolution once passed can be rescinded until after six months, and then only with the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners.

THE CHITPORE TEMPLE RIOTS.

Twelve Convictions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The temple rioting case at Chitpore, which occurred during the last Bakr-id festival came to a conclusion before the Joint Magistrate, Alipore, yesterday. The accused were all Mahomedans. Two men were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, ten to three months' and the rest discharged. All the convicted were also bound over to keep the peace.

CLIMBING DOWN.

Expelled Babus Plead for Reinstatement.

A PARTITION ECHO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Several ex-employes of the Eastern Bengal Settlement at *Barisal, 63 in number, have petitioned Sir* B. Fuller, to be reinstated in the Government Service from which they were expelled on the 30th December last by Mr. Jack, the Settlement Officer.

PLEADERS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

Strong Accusations Against an Official.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The "Bengalee" is making a terrible exposure of the Court Inspector Abdur Rahim, whose conduct in preventing Pleaders in the Calcutta Police Court, has been recently the subject of much correspondence between the Pleaders and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The paper states he is hopelessly in debt, and has borrowed fairly large sums of money from suitors in Court, and to-day publishes a copy of an I. O. U. for Rs. 500 given to a native firm, who were plaintiffs in the recent case of forgery and cheating tried in that Court.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE HENDERSON.

Letters of Administration Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Sale, Letters of Administration have been applied for the estate of Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court on behalf of Mr. Thomas, of Messrs Thomas and Co. the duly constituted attorney of Mr. J. D. West, one of the executors named in the will. Mr. Justice Henderson left assets in this country to the extent of about three lakhs of rupees. The application was granted.

TRADE IN TIBET.

Investigating Mission to Start.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Sanction has been received permitting Mr. Calvert, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner at Kulu, to travel to Gartok in Western Tibet. His journey is simply to investigate trade prospects and facilities. He will travel via Chini and Shipki. Another official who is anxious to make the same journey is Mr. Henderson of the Imperial Chinese Customs, who was formerly, with the Chinese Envoy Change, and who wishes to visit Gartok.

END OF A PROTRACTED SUIT.

O'Callighan vs. Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

The case O'Callighan vs. Judge came to an end yesterday. Efforts had, on one or two previous occasions, been made to bring about a settlement outside the court and this was arrived at after a somewhat protracted conference of the all parties concerned. The accused, Judge, submitted a written statement denying the charge and O'Callighan accepted the statement and allowed the case to be withdrawn.

The City Mamaldar, who tried the case, remarked that O'Callighan had acted very generously in the matter and that it was very good of him to have accepted that statement made by Judge. He was glad that the case had been amicably settled. Turning to Judge the City Mamlatdar observed that he should be thankful to O'Callighan who had accepted his statement and allowed the case to be compounded.

Mr. Godinho, the pleader for O'Callighan, thanked the Mamlatdar for his forbearance and stated that the case would not have been protracted had the Criminal Procedure Code made provision for allowing an accused's statement to be taken at the outset of a case. Both parties had fought to maintain their honour and both parties ought to be satisfied with the settlement arrived at. Mr. DeSouza, the pleader for the accused, stated that he believed both parties had cleared their reputation. He wished however it to be noted that the settlement arrived at was without prejudice to any civil rights obtainable by Judge.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON BLAZE.

CONFLAGRATION AT COLABA.

SEVEN LAKHS INVOLVED.

Cotton fires have become the usual Sunday diversion in Bombay. The Jamsetjee Bun der has once more loyally provided fire-goers with a cotton blaze and conveniently enough at the pleasant hour of five and just between the showers of yesterday afternoon. This was another godown affair, at the same isolated rendezvous as the last, the Jamsetjee Bunder, a belated spot, to reach which the water has to course through the hose for no less than three quarters of a mile before it can be concentrated on the flames. By which time of course the blaze has got the upper hand, and the firemen are defeated at the outset. This particular godown was the property of a Mahomedan merchant, Mr. Ahmadbhoy Habibbhoy, At about 5 o'clock in the evening flames and smoke were seen issuing from the roof of the go-down and on an alarm being given fire brigade engines from all quarters repaired to the scene. Fortunately there was found a good water supply handy in the Municipal hydrants and the mains. The godown is built of late, and was packed with pressed cotton bales to the roof. The bales belonged to different owners, and were in charge of different "muccadams" The fire caused great consternation, as it originated in the godown near its middle, and it was feared that the flames would envelope the whole building and would cause damage amounting to several crores of rupees, A number of passers-by collected at the spot, but they were unable to render any help in putting out of the fire or in trying to move out the salvage, the vicinity of the godown being a very quagmire with mud and slush ankle-deep all round owing to the former fires and the recent heavy rains. A drizzle commenced shortly after the fire began and had there been a heavy downpour, it would have materially helped to quench the flames. However, the fire engines played on the conflagration and great precaution were observed to prevent its progress. That task seemed almost thankless at first, but with great difficulty and after a couple of hard and anxious hours, the fire was got under control. Fire-engines played till ten o'clock in the night upon the smoldering cotton bales. The Police who had repaired to the scene rendered gallant service in removing the salvage. Mr. W. L. H. Suter, Police Commissioner Mr. M. B. Phillips, Deputy Police. Commissioner, Mr. Nolan, Police Superintendent of the Division, Inspectors Jones, Bodeley and Shaw visited the scene. Shortly after eight o'clock the fire was got under control, but the godown continued to smoulder all night. The damage done is estimated at between seven to eight lakhs of Rupees which is believed to be amply covered by insurance and there are several Insurance Companies involved. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained to, but as usual. is ascribed spontaneous combustion.

ADMIRAL POE GOES TO KANDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 11.

H. E. Sir Admiral Edmunds Poe, who has been at Diyatalawa the last few days, left to-day for Kandy. To-morrow H. E. is expected to leave for Trincomalee by motor, accompanied by the Flag-Lieutenant. Lady Poe stays behind at Diyatalawa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR E. LE MESURIER, of the Indian Army, died suddenly on the lawn of his residence in Granville Road, Sevenoaks, on May 30, just after he had taken a book to read out of doors and had ordered tea to be brought to him. Major Le Mesurier entered the Army in 1885 and attained his majority in August 1903.

Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien will continue to command the Quetta Division while officiating for Sir Archibald Hunter.

Some relief is being afforded to the block of promotion in the Indian Cavalry by allowing Commandants to vacate and take full pension after five instead of seven years' regimental command. Each application to retire is, of course, considered separately as it is made.

The question of the future financial arrangements in connection with the upkeep of Native Cavalry lines is once more under consideration, and a final settlement is likely to be made shortly.

Lieutenant-Generals Gaselle and Egerton, Indian Army, will be promoted to the rank of full General on the 30th June and the 28th October respectively.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Next American Cotton Crop.

WHY RAILWAY STOCKS ARE DEPRESSED.

KOREAN WATERWORKS LIMITED.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE question of the creage of the next American cotton crop is an interesting one just now, and Messrs. Haywood and Co., of Liverpool, devote their latest circular to it. They quote Mr. Price's remark that "the growth of population in the Southern States bears no relation to the growth of industrial enterprise in the season of prosperity," and give full weight to the probabilities of a labour scarcity. The increase of acreage in the season—1904-5—of the great crop was, in Messrs. Haywood's opinion, due more to the filling in of land in most years not economised rather than to any deliberate clearing of new land, and while some portion of this went out of cotton cultivation in the next season, the reduction in the crop may be attributed in the main to a poor yield and diminishing labour. Now it is suggested that the new crop will be planted very much as in 1904, so far, at least, as a diminishing volume of a labour will permit. This means about 30,000,000 acres, which in a normal season should yield 12,000,000 bales "a quantity which, it appears to us, from the experience of the past two years, the South can perfectly well handle."

If, however, we are to believe Mr. Theodore Price, the chances of even 11,000,000 bales next season are remote. He has issued a report on the new crop that is calculated to freeze the blood of the bears, though, oddly enough, the New York market was down considerably yesterday, and even Mr. Price was believed to be selling. He considers that the Government will report a condition of about 83 next week, but it appears that Mr. Price, as well as the bear party, is so doubtful about this report that he thinks it well to depreciate its value. The acreage, he assures us, is very much what it has been of late years, excluding the freak year of 1904-5, and only an extraordinary combination of favourable circumstances can save us from disaster. We should be disposed to say that Mr. Price overacts his part a little, and this may be, for it seems that the part is not entirely to his mind. His stern sense of facts is overcoming the bias of a temperament which recognises in the fullest degree the handicap of bullish operations in cotton.

The outlook at present for machine tool makers is exceptionally good. The public has rushed in to the support of the various automobile flotations, and close on a million has been subscribed to carry out the engineering projects connected with mechanical transport. All these undertakings will have to spend a large part of their capital on plant, and the demand for small lathes of about 8in to 10in. centres, with modern fittings for screw-cutting, sliding, and surfacing, is likely to be very large. Nor is there any reason why this demand should not be satisfied at home. Recent developments in the production of cutting steels have justified the British toolmaker's affection for a solid job with plenty of weft in it. American lathes of the size that is most useful for automobile work are generally more ingeniously indexed but decidedly lighter and less rigid.

Hard-and-fast rules in petty details of business are regarded by the British Chamber of Commerce in Alexandria as contributing to the diversion of trade from British firms. The Chamber cites a case in which an Egyptian customer, in forwarding a substantial order for goods to a home firm, inadvertently omitted to stamp his letter. The Chamber would have thought it incredible that in these times of international competition any manufacturer would venture to annoy a customer for the sake of a few pence ; yet in this case the English house added a surcharge on their invoice for the under-paid letter. It goes without saying that this annoyance created the worst possible impression on the Egyptian customers and their business friends here. Perhaps the English firm in question had been inattentive readers of Lord Cromer's speech before the Skinners' Company, when he said : We must remember that we have to compete with the foreign merchant not only in respect of quality but also as regards tact, judgment, and conciliatory address. All of these are as much mercantile as they are diplomatic qualities. Of course it may be said that the charge was a fair one, but this is hardly a justification of policy. It is not uncommon in the English home trade for those who are brought into immediate relations with customers to complain of the precise formalities of the clerk or cashier, who may be a dry, statistical person, with no idea of the value of judicious concession in promoting business.

Ever since 1869, when the monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company was bought back by the British Government for £ 3,00,000, the Company has had to meet increased competition. The French Fur Trading Company, known also as Revillon Brothers, which is said to be the Hudson Bay Company's keenest competitor, has now been successful in getting a bill of federal incorporation through the Canadian House of Commons. The French Company's charter provides for a capital of £1,080,000. The bill, which asked for extensive powers, has been more or less modified, and in its amended form the Company is allowed to own vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canneries, timber limits, mills, water powers, and mining, fishing, and hunting rights. Company's request to carry on banking was only acceded in so far as it is to be allowed to accept deposits from its employes. A request to carry on a savings bank was withheld. Expropriation powers similar to those held by railway corporations were also refused. The Company may construct railway lines not exceeding ten miles in length to connect its posts with existing lines of railway. The Hudson Bay Company has, of course, a great advantage in that it retained after 1869 a portion of every township throughout the entire North-west.

One instance—perhaps the latest—of the injudiciousness of the Government in dealing with business affairs is to be found in the gratuitous manner in which the Great Western and Great Central Railways have been attacked by the President of the Board of Trade on the question of the house of their workmen. Presumably there is some ground for that attack ; presumably their workmen are unfairly treated. or surely it would not have been made. But even if these two companies are the black sheep of the railway flock, it ought to be deliberately shown, not incidentally stated for the purpose, apparently, of adding piquancy to the Parliamentary speech of a responsible Cabinet Minister. If it is true, what is going to be done ? Is the evil so great that the Board of Trade is taking steps to remedy it ? As no such steps are being taken, why talk about it ? Is it a mere hint for the companies which could have been conveyed privately ? Is the President of the Board of Trade encouraging the men to strike, or what ?

The effect was most unfortunate in the case of the Great Western, for an issue of capital was impending, and the bears of the Stock Exchange, who apparently knew of this—a point upon which the Great Western right to have some explanation to offer—eagerly seized the weapon thus opportunely placed in their hands, and the stock has fallen many points. This question of railway hours is one that is sure to come to the front shortly, and it may be as well to remember that comparisons between one company and another as to the hours their men work is likely to be very misleading. For instance one employe working very long hours at a small country station with a single line, may enjoy a sinecure compared with a the man who works shorter hours at a crowded junction in a big city. The Labour party, with its socialistic levelling down, may not care to recognise the difference, and is to this kind of thing that is troubling the Railway market.

A CRUISE IN THE "NAPIER MAJOR" MOTOR YACHT.

FROM THE THAMES TO THE ORKNEYS.

TWELVE months ago, writes a correspondent, the little motor cruiser "Napier Major" owned by that motor enthusiast, Mr. S. F. Edge, made a record by successfully accomplishing a voyage to the Shetland Islands, from the Thames, and returned by way of the West Coast, calling at numerous ports before again reaching London. In that long run extending from April 20th to June 24th, she fully demonstrated and justified the expectation of Mr. Edge and proved the reliability of the Napier marine engine with which the little 45 foot craft is fitted.

This season, an even more ambitious record is being attempted, in as much as the little 9-tonner has been despatched to make a circuit of Great Britain. "North-about," but escaping the rough waters of the Pentland Firth by making a passage of the Caledonian canal to the West Coast of Scotland and thence on, via Oben, Belfast, and the Isle of Man to Liverpool, where she is due for the motor-boat races in connection with the Liverpool Bay Yacht Club.

The Napier Major after being in commission on the Thames during the winter, was overland at Messrs. Hart Harden's Yard at Kingston Bridge and in all the glory of new green paint took part in the opening meeting of the British Motor-Boat Club, at Kingston, on Saturday afternoon May 5th. On the following day she dropped down to Greenhithe, and at mid-day on Monday May 7th, started on her long trip round Great Britain.

It was the intention to make a long stop run as far as Inverness, the weather being favourable. There was every prospect at the outset of this being so, and we, on the Napier Major later learned while we were enjoying cool breezes, Londoners were suffering from sudden and unexpected heat, but the weather upheld its reputation for fickleness and as will be shown, prevented the designed programme from being carried out, but of this, anon.

On passing Southend Pier we made our number and displayed the flags denoting "H. C. J. H." in response to E.C. meaning What ship is that? Here the log was put overboard to indicate our mileage travelled. There are marks just north of Southend which give the measured mile and by taking the time of passing these we found the Napier Major to be doing just over eight knots. A creditable performance for her. Many people who have read of motor racing boats and of the performances of of the other Napier engined boats, Napier Minor, Napier II and Yarrow Napier are ready enough to suppose that the Major can also do her 18 or 20 knots. As evidence of this it may be stated that in dropping down passed the Albert Docks an interested Bargee remarked as we passed his slowly moving haystack carrying vessel Garn, is that the best you can do? Let her rip Mister. The day was fine with light airs alternating from the S. E. to N. E. and towards 6 p. m. the wind died away altogether. At this time a very fine mirage affect was noticeable all along the Essex Coast, and even away to Sea to the eastward. Along the coast line not only was the shore apparently raised up above the horizon, but objects were very clearly and distinctly reproduced upsine down. It is not often so clear a mirage is to be seen in these latitudes in the month of May. Orfordness was passed at 11-15 p. m. 62 miles by the log.

On the following morning at 8 a. m. Hasbro Light Ship was in sight. The sea was so calm that we hastily rolled up a bundle of day old newspapers and threw them aboard as we passed. Our speed in a favourable tide did not permit of more than a reply as to where we were bound for, and an injunction on our part to the Lightship crew to study up all about the new Education Act. It was a beautiful day the sea was quite calm and with the slightest of swells from the S. E. a light haze hung over everything, but not of the density to necessitate anything but an ordinary look out ahead. But that a look out is a necessity at all times even when there may not be a ship visible on the horizon, was shown, as when we sighted two sea-gulls apparently standing on the water and cleaning their feathers; a slight alteration in our course showed that the birds were standing on a large piece of wreckage apparently a portion of a wooden ships-side. It was of sufficient size and stability from what could be seen of it to have made a collision between it and ourselves as destructive to us as George Stephenson's locomotive to the straying cow. Had it been dark these would have been nothing to indicate its danger, with the best of look-outs and a collision between us would most likely have remained a matter of conjecture as has so frequently happened with other crafts. Flamboro' Head was passed at 10'40 p.m. the log indicating 249 miles. A light breeze now sprung up from the Eastward and hoisting our main lug sail and mizzen we availed ourselves of it and increased our rate of progress by at least half a knot. At midnight, the weather turned much colder; we were then off Whitby and soon a haze which rapidly developed into a thick fog came down with the wind and shut the shore lights out from us. We continued to stand our course with great care for we were well in the track of coasting vessels bound for the Humber from the North Coast ports. About 5 a. m. a sudden break or lift in the fog showed us Staithes which was recognised by the fine viaduct which spans the ravine at the back of the Town. The wind and sea continued to rise from the N.-E and at 6-20 p.m. it was deemed advisable to stand in for the land, off our course, to ascertain our position. Huntcliffe Head, the most northerly of the bold Yorkshire headlands, was with some anxiety picked up and recognised and again the Napier" was headed on her course Northwards.

Soon after 8 a.m. the fog suddenly cleared away to seaward for awhile and as the break passed us Hartlepool Heugh, the first of the rookly Durham headlands was seen to be on our beam. The wind and sea by this time had risen very considerably and as the glass continued to fall and the little Napier was making bad weather of it "Skipper Hearman" deemed it prudent to abandon the attempt to make a non-stop run to Inverness and and to run for Hartlepool for shelter. Accordingly we did so and shortly after we were tied up in the dock there we had reason to congratulate ourselves as the fog came on much thicker and the weather was distinctly "dirty" outside. Next day, Thursday 10th, shewed little improvement in the weather until noon and at 5 p.m. as the glass was once more rising and the atmosphere was again clear we took advantage of the dock gates being open at high water and passing out, continued voyage Northwards. A breeze soon after came away from the S. to S. W. wards and with all sail set we bowled along before it, but not for long. About 7-15 p.m. when between Seaham Harbour and Sunderland the weather again changed The sky to the Northward became darkly overcast and suddenly the wind chopped round to the N.-W. in a heavy squall of wind and rain. This passed away as we came abreast of Souter point which possesses one of the finest lights on the Eastern seaboard. The sea was once more quite calm except for a heavy rolling swell from the eastward and a haze came on which made it difficult to pick up the lights at the entrance to the Tyne and which are situated on the seaward extremity of the north and south piers respectively. These piers built of concrete blocks faced with lime-stone, and weighting over 45 tons each have been nearly 50 years under construction. The south one over 1 1/4 miles long is finished. The North pier of different construction and of two levels was finished ten years ago and great preparations were notually arranged, for when the King, then of course Prince of Wales, was on a certain fixed date to come down and light the light on the Lighthouse at its extremity, but Neptune had not been consulted or His Majesty possibly offended by such a concrete incursion into his domains rose up in wrath and made a breach in the Noth Pier, a 1/4 mile from the seaward, and large enough for, not the proverbial coach and horses to pass through, but before long for a Battleship to drift through sideways. In vain were efforts made by sinking old steamers on the Northward side, laden with cement concrete, to stop the havoc. Neptune was avenged, but the battle is again being raged by the construction of a new 1/4 mile of Pier, now building inside of the former structure.

The fog came down again thicker after passing the Tyne piers and the Electric Light ordinarily visible for 17 miles on St. Mary's Isle to the Northward was not picked up until we were within a mile of it. Here the fog came in thicker and the ships way was stopped in order to take some soundings, and if possible, feel our way into Blythe Harbour finding no bottom with the hand lead, we stood in to the land occasionally stopping, and again sounding; bottom was got ultimately at 11 fathoms, and again we stood in keeping St. Mary's Isle Light in view. Suddenly the high land loomed ahead and the roar of breakers could be heard plainly. The helm was shoved hard down and we stood off the land again still holding to St. Mary's light, and now an uncomfortable thing happened. We knew that we should be steering S.-E. but our steering compass aft, for some time stuck with "North" to the lubber's point, that it was not reliable was soon proved by reference to our standard compass amidships, but it was impossible to steer by this, as it was hung below in the cabin and could be seen only from there or from a gloss porthole in the cabin top. Eventually our anchor was let go in six fathoms, and the night was spent in keeping an anxious watch relieved only by the rolling of the vessel in the swell and the hootings of passing steamers suddenly looming up and passing by like shadows in the fog, and the energetic ringing of our little bell to denote "a ship at anchor."

At six, the following morning, it was still hazy, but we were able to ascertain that we were within a 1/4 a mile or so of the cliffs at Seaton Sluice, otherwise or rather formerly known as Hartley Pans.

It was here that the familiar dark green glass bottles were first manufactured in England and the "Sluice" derived its name from a remarkable cutting some 50 ft. deep through the solid freestone rock from the sea to a small artificial harbour inland abutting on the bottle works. This engineering feat was the work of one of the celebrated Delavel familiy who for many generations were large landowners around, and of whom strange tales were still extant of the gay times and somewhat queer doings at Delavel Hall, now practically a burnt out ruin. As the fog still continued the "Skipper Hearman" deemed it prudent to make for Blyth Harbour and accordingly, we felt our way in with the lead, and brought up in the Inner Basin by 8 a. m. The first thing done after making fast was to secure the services of a compass adjuster who found the "stone" of the after-compass to be cracked. Hence our difficulties of the night before. The trouble was at once remedied and since then our after-compass has shown due respect for the Magnetic North. The Napier Majors were most hospitably received at Blyth by, and were made honorary Members of, the Noethumberland Yacht Club on their house boat 'Tyne" an old schooner of renown in Southampton watersin her heyday, and which now serves as the Club headquarter.

An excellent book illustrated with up-to-date and large plans of all the North country ports between St. Abbs Head and the Tees and containing other particulars of great value, was issued by the Club last year. Any Yachtsman visiting the N.-E. coast should most certainly provide himself with one of these admirable guides which can no doubt be obtained from the Club Secretary.

It is a matter of regret that other Yacht Clubs on our coasts have not followed the example of the N. Y. C. and issued similar guides to the ports in their locality. Friday and Saturday was spent in patiently waiting for an improvement in the weather, but it was not until noon on Sunday that the sun once more shone out and last of the haze drifted away before a light south easterly breeze. Dipping our engine to the "Tyne" and so to the friendly fellow yachtsman who had come down from Newcastle and elsewhere to put their various craft in commission, from Saturday to Monday, we lost no time in slipping out of the Harbour and resuming our voyage North. Coquet Isle was sighted at 2 p.m. The next few miles of coast run past with a favouring tide brought vividly to one's recollection that admirable description of this coast line in Scott's Marmion. Dunstanton and Bamburgh Castles, the Farne Isles, home of countless seabirds already busy on keeping up the feathered and almost only population of these bold and storm washed rocks, and Holy Isle with its dominant Castle and ruined Monastery; the above of Cuthbert, the Northern, Saint, whose body, tradition says, was for years conveyed from place to place in wild Northumbria before being finally deposited in the vast pile of glorious Durham. What times have been along this rugged coast! Only the sea remains unchanged, its moods and vagaries, its beauty in calm and tempest alone unaltered. The age of stone coffins and saints afloat in them has given way to iron coffins whose crews could compare badly with Cuthbert for sanctified language.

But the North Sea remains the same and takes its toll as of old. 9-30 p.m. saw us off St. Abb's Head and England left behind us. We were bowling along before a gradually freshening breeze from the S. E., towards the North, the sky was overcast and threatening. At 10. 15 the wind suddenly came away in a heavy squall of rain and wind from the N. N. E. At 11 p.m. it was blowing hard and the sea rapidly rising as we staggered up against each successive one in the pitch dark night. Our course was altered to pick up May Isle Light in the Firth of Forth instead of the Bell Rock Light further to seaward, and to the Northward, as was our intention had the weather not again so scurvily treated us. At 1-15 a.m. we picked up May Isle Ligat and stood up for it, but finding the seas coming in heavier and heavier we decided to run for shelter into LargooBay in the Forth. Here we dropped our anchor in 9 fathoms amongst a crowd of detained steamers and sailing vessels sheltering from the storm. In the afternoon after all hands had benefited by a good five or six hours' sleep, we ran down the Firth to Anstruther, a small fishing port on the North side, and moored alongside the fish quay in the inner harbour until the weather moderated In the evening we were treated to a (not by arrangement) practice exhibition of the launching of the Lifeboat, manned by the Town crew, one wholly composed of shop-keepers, tradesmen, etc., kept as a reserve in case of need at any time should the services of the lifeboat be required and the fishermen population be away "at the feshum." This stand by crew have a practice every quarter. They made a very creditable show and the enterprising member who suffered himself to be dragged ashore in the breeches buoy was doubtless more than compensated for his hardihood in ignoring a cold ducking by the admiring glances of the feminine beauty of Anstruther looking on from the Pier. Anstruther was left the following morning, Tuesday 15th, soon after daylight. The sun rose with a somewhat dissipated look as if in fact he had had a rough night of it, and didn't look forward with pleasure to the coming day. There was a slight haze on the water and a light air from the N. W. and a long and heavy rolling swell from the eastward.

Tod Head, South of Aberdeen, was passed at noon. The wind was now from the N-E and light. Towards the N-W the sky was darkly overcast and ominous of further stormy weather. By 9 p m the wind had veered round to the N.-N.-W. and came down upon us in a heavy and lengthened squall followed by blasts of lesser force from the same quarter, during the afternoon. At 6 p m we were off Girdleness Lighthouse, the wind had by now quite died away. We had a very strong tide against us and a forcible example of the value of local knowledge in picking one's way round the coast was accorded us by the sight of a top sail schooner which we had passed flying some hours before, now romping into Peterhead in tow of a tug, close in to the beetling cliffs whilst we were practically at a standstill a mile or so out to sea. Rattray Head was passed by 8 p.m., and we entered the Moray Firth and set our course for Inverness. The night was fine and remarkable for a peculiar clearness of the sky and atmosphere towards the North from whence a light but refreshing breeze had now sprung up. A swell of some weight too soon after set in from the same direction, and this combined with the general appearance of the weather and the fact that the barometer, which had been steady all day, now began to tumble down made us doubtful of reaching our destination without further trouble. At 1 a.m., or soon after the wind suddenly came away from the North and in a few minutes piped its song in our scanty rigging. The first blast was succeeded by others and still others increasing in intensity and accompanied by reminders of the frozen North in the guise of sleet, hail, snow and ice cold rain. The sea rapidly rose with the wind, and the heavy swell soon gave it weight upon our beam, We had no shelter to run for, except back to Fraserburg or Peterhead, and this we were loth to do. We had done with the eastern pointsof the compass for awhile and as it was too murky a night to risk recognising and running for one of the small fishing ports on the coast leeward of us, we had no alternative but to hold on.

Dawn, which broke upon us soon after 3 a.m., found the little Napier Major in a vast wilderness of foam topped waves, occasionally a view would be got for a second or two of the highlands of Cromarty on the N.W. of Perth. Our little craft was tossed about like a cork. How she rolled? The swinging table below in the cabin stood at times perpendicular to the floor below it, and the recovery from every roll was so rapid that it was practically impossible to do anything but jamb oneself against something in fact which came handiest to hand or foot. Below, beds, clothing, books, bedding and food, chased each other across the cabin in a sodden race. On deck, Hearman, at the tiller, clad in oilskins and warm clothing and blue stockings stowed in capacious sea boots bant his head to each succeeding sea that threw its crest aboard and beat our little ship's side with resounding noise.

All might go well if only our scant canvas would hold, and the engines, how we anxiously from time to time, glanced at them and with what a startled look of enquiry did Blythe, our engineer, cry out What's that, as a crash came from the stern. Our nerves were all at full tension and each recognised our danger. Happily, the alarm was caused by nothing more than a tin bucket getting a drift and jambing itself into a fresh tight corner. For five hours, Hearman, gritting, stuck to the Tiller, and met each oncoming and roaring sea, as only a practical hand can do. By 6 a. m., we picked up the entrance to the Cromarty Firth, and then altering our course bore away and ran before the still increasing gale. The seas chased the Napier Major and though for a while it almost seemed that they would overtake and engulf her as she hung before each oncoming one, and they doubtless would have done had our engine faltered. We pulled through our weary warfare with a mightier power than any devised by man, and by 8 o'clock were passing between Fort George and Fort Rose and into Loch Tyne and thence on to Inverness and so into the Caledonian Canal where the Napier Major is now moored.

We are at Inverness at last. Ten days from leaving the Thames; our actual time at sea 116 hours; total time of engine running 96 hours. We have not accomplished what it was our intention to do had the weather been more propitious to make a non stop run from the Thames to Inverness. Our engine was only stopped on four occasions and then only because we were either forced to seek shelter or to anchor. It had run without a hitch or check of any kind and if it had never been tested before it had a sufficient trial for eight hours on end in the Moray Firth. "The climate of Inverness is genial" so speaks the local guide book, and such books never exaggerate' At present it is raining and blowing only a shade less energetically than it did 48 hours ago when we arrived.

Our time in the interval has been occupied by eating hot food and sleeping, mostly sleeping; the whole of our bedding and gear is drying before a roaring fire in this most comfortable Muirtown hotel. Our passage through the Caledonian Canal today, will, alas, be anything but a pleasant one, it is to be feared, and the scenery looked forward to will be invisible on account of the rain and mist descending from the surrounding mountains, but we are due in Liverpool, and have other ports to touch at, and cannot wait for the weather to clear up. We will take it for granted that Scotland is bonny Scotland still around us.

LANCELOT SALKELD.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted, through the medium of your widely read columns, an opportunity of addressing the kind-hearted and generous among my fellow subjects in your quarter of the Empire.

In the past, British subjects the world over have shown the kindliest sort of interest in the work being done by the Fresh Air Fund among the poorest children of the City slums, here in the densely crowded heart of the Empire. Among our most treasured records are letters from prospering Colonists who date the turn in their lives towards progress and independence from one or other of the earliest outings to children given here by the F. A. F. For these brief outings in the open country stir all sorts of unshapen ambitions, and light bright fires of hope in the minds of little children whose horizon till then has been bounded rigidly by bricks and mortar. Seven-tenths of the boys and girls we help have never before set eyes upon clean grass, "unsullied trees, or a really open sky.

The Fresh Air Fund has nothing to do with any sect or denomination. Poverty, neglect, and helplessness are the only passports to its good offices. It just scours the grimiest slums of every great city in the United Kingdom for small children who are unhappy and neglected, whose lives contain no brightness, and it takes those little ones, in troops six hundred strong, into the green heart of "God's great-of-doors," feeds them plentifully, and plays with them cheerily throughout a long summer's day, before returning them in the gleaming, happier than ever in their lives before, and enriched by a store of new ideals, to the grey courts and alleys of their birth.

Fourteen years ago 20,000 children was as many as we could manage. Last year the total reached 180,050 in spite of many real difficulties. This year, Fresh Air Fund workers look forward hopefully to helping a quarter of a million waiting little ones. The cherished ideal of the Fund is to provide a happy outing in the country, each summer, for every single slum-bred child in the kingdom, And this is not just an ideal and nothing more; it is a practicable and for which every single volunteer in the army of Fresh Air Fund helpers is working steadily, and with might and main. Our fellow subjects in the larger, freer lands, the wider stretches of the Empire, will, I am assured, help us to convert this aim into an achievement.

A famous philanthropist who devoted some time to an examination into the workings of the Fresh Air Fund, wrote of it: "This Fresh Air Fund is the cheapest charty in the world. and upon my word, when I consider the ease of our little children of the city slums, and the terrible squalor of their normal lives, I am inclined to add that it is the best."

It should be remembered that most charities have to devote a large share of their resources to the defraying of working expenses, such as salaries, office rent, postages, advertising, clerical work, and the like. In the case of the Fresh Air Fund, the whole of this expense of organization and administration is borne by the journals which I control, and the Ragged School Union. Every farthing contributed by the public goes direct and intact to the children. Ninepence, provides the day's outing for a single child. (Perfect organization on a large scale has made this possible.) £8-2-0 provides for a party of 200, with adult attendants, and earns a sort of minor canonization for the donor, for the happy children are taught to know the day by his or her name.

Consideration for the value of your space alone prevents my adding to the length of this appeal to my fellow subjects overseas, with instances both of the splendid results attaching to the Fresh Air Funds work, and the pitiable need which called it into being. I will add but a word to my anticipatory thanks for the place given to this letter, and it is that, not alone the F. A. F. and its workers, but the little children of Great Britain's crowded cities, will remember very gratefully such help as your readers are inclined to render.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Fresh Air Fund, "Standard" Office, London, I am, &c.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

The "Standard," May 23.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th June 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 9th June 1906 by Council Bills	£3,149,892
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 10th June 1906 to 31st March 1907	£14,650,108

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA v.s. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The Parsee Gymkhana commenced their season on Saturday with a match with the New High School.

Play commenced at 3 p. m. The School team, winning the toss, elected to bat, but fared disastrously and the innings closed within an hour and a quarter for the small total of 32. Kalyanvala of the Parsi Gymkhana team was most destructive with, the leather having captured 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Commissariatvala was equally successful with 3 wickets for 9 runs, and Lam 2 wickets for only one run. The only player of the school team to enter into double figures was Dubash.

The Parsee then went in, and though they began badly matters improved later in the game and at the close they were victors by 73 runs. Talyarkhan played a faultless innings for 23 (not out) the next in order of merit being Doctor (18), and Chothia (14) Motafram of the school team was exclusively responsible for the early dismissals of the Parsee Gymkhana players. Scores:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

1ST INNINGS.

B A Bhappoo run out	1
A H Wadia l b w, b Commissariatvala	0
D C Kapadia c Chothia b Kalyanvala	3
H A Chokshi b Kalyanvala	0
R K Telang b Commissaristvala	0
J H Elchidana b Commissariatwala	6
F R Dubash C Petit b Kalyanvala	11
S N Forbes b Lam	2
J A Irani not out	3
D R Mistry b Lam	0
H B Motafram c Petit b Kalyanvala	1
Extras	5
Total	32

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 0, 2 for 2, 3 for 3, 4 for 4, 5 for 6, 6 for 21, 7 for 27, 8 for 29, 9 for 30, 10 for 32.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Commissariatvala	48	9	1	3
H F Kalyanvala	50	14	0	4
P B Lam	6	1	0	2

PRSEE GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

A B Chothia run out	14
S J Commissariatvala B Motafram	5
H F Commisariatvala run out	5
A H Wadia b Motafram	1
P B Lam b Motafram	0
S F Kalyanvala b Motafram	2
J H Talyarkhan not out	23
Dinad D Kanga b Bhappoo	4
S C Petit b & w b Motafram	9
S F Doctor b Bhappoo	18
H B Dubash b Motafram	2
Extras	22
Total	105

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 12, 2 for 22, 3 for 28, 4 for 28, 5 for 30, 6 for 33, 7 for 46, 8 for 55, 9 for 100, 10 for 105.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dubash	72	37	1	0
Motafram	92	33	3	6
Bhappoo	21	13	0	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. OFFICERS OF P. & O. CO.

This game was played on Saturday on the maidan on the Gymkhana ground. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

J Monteath b Collier	23
Camdr Wilson b Sigger	10
H Cheetham c Sigger b Dowd	19
E E Christie b Collier	1
C G Stileman b Parker	4
E Priestley b Dowd	29
E T Headlam l-b-w Parker	8
W H Hogg b Burney	62
H Macnaghten b Burney	31
A H Otto b Llewellyn b Burney	9
F P West not out	1
Extras	7
Total	207

P. & O. OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

H S Isgar c Stileman b Cheetham	12
Capt Le Mare b Stileman	2
W Burney c and b Stileman	0
W Llewellyn c and b Stileman	0
C Siggers b Stileman	6
C Dowd C Hogg b Cheetham	8
R Collier st Priestley b Cheetham	3
G Parker b Cheetham	7
G Walker b Stileman	3
R Potter b Stileman	0
G Martin not out	0
Extras	5
Total	46

P. & O. 2nd Innings.

H S Isgar c Monteath b Hogg	8
Capt LeMare c and b Hogg	0
W Burney c Wilson b Hogg	11
Capt Llewellyn b Christie	0
C Siggers not out	21
R Collier c Headlam c Cheetham	31
G Dowd c McNaughton c Stileman	2
G Parker not out	7
S Walker, R Potter, G Martin	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	88

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. J. J. B. INSTITUTE C. C.

The match was played on Saturday on the Islam-Gymkhana ground and ended in an easy victory for the Islams. The Islams batted first and made 109, to which the visitors replied with 50. wards To the Islam score J. M. Ali contributed 39 Tumbuvala 25, and Peermahomed 14. The onl player to enter into double figures for the other side was Dalal (18). Peermahomed took every one of the Institute wickets.

GRAHAM'S vs. THE CUSTOMS.

Played on the Oval in a half day match:

CUSTOMS C. C.

A Spilling rtd hurt	2
R V Kalkarni b Arabi	0
D M Raja (S) c Dan Shahji b Motiram	0
Do (J) run out	5
C Dudley c Karakab Motiram	10
B Silkirk c Mungorkhai b Motiram	3
A E Mistry c H E Harrington b Arabi	12
M Garriock c W E Korigtor b Dandekar	17
E D Smith c Fanakeri b Arabi	3
R Fido not out	1
T Mooney b Arabi	0
Extras	1
Total	54

GRAHAM'S C. C.

G Farathan b Garrick	2
Dandeker c Selkirk sec score	25
G J Karaka c Mistry b Dudley	8
M Arabi c Raja b Dudley	1
E E Harrington run out	3
Jamshedjee Mullah c Smith b Mooney	4
H E Harrington c Mistry b Raja	4
Gul Mahomed not out	0
C Templeton c Raja b Mooney	1
V Munsukhlai b Mooney	3
G Motiram c Raja	3
Extras	8
Total	73

P. W. D. C. C. vs. BARONET C. C.

The P. W. D. met the Baronet Cricket Club on Saturday and after an exciting finish the former team claimed the victory by the narrow margin of 14 runs. For the losing team Mullah put up a well compiled 29 before he was dismissed by Moore. The only other player to enter into double figures was Bhappoo. For the P. W. D. Stevenson topped the score with 24, whilst Moore came second with 16. The following are the scores:—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

N Mo'y c Moore b Lynn	2
Mullah c D'Silva b Moore	29
Mehta c and b Moore	2
Nessain c Leslie b Moore	2
e Deevecha b Moore	37
Dubash c Oliver b Moore	0
Bhappoo c Horne b Mooro	14
Wadia c Oliver b Moore	4
Kandalawala c and b Moore	2
Mistri c Rosario b Moore	4
Baruchа not out	0
Extras	2
Total	68

P. W. D. CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

Edia c Bhappoo, b Wadia	2
Stevenson c Kandalawala b Dubash	24
Nigel Jones c Deevecha b Dubash	0
Mo re b Wadia	16
D'Silva b Dubash	1
Horne b Wadia	0
Leslie b Dubash	10
Lynn b Dubash	7
Oliver c Deevecha b Bharucha	7
Rozario b Ducash	0
Bell not out	4
Extras	11
Total	82

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A one sided game ended in a victory for the Dockyard by 75 runs. The Trust batted first and only scored 29 runs, Barn and Kelly bowling excellently throughout Scores:—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr Thompson b Kelly	0
C All c Vijayker b Burn	0
R E Marathi b Burn	3
R F Fisher c Peonegar b Kelly	0
R Soraico c Oelkers b Kelly	3
M Byramjee not out	15
S F Dias c Substitute b Kelly	1
K R Doctor b Kelly	1
R B Desai b Burn	1
J B Rodrique b Burn	1
D J Sampod c Substitute b Kelly	1
Extras	5
Total	29

DOCKYARD.

Burn b All	5
Ahmad l b w Rodrique	3
Kelly b Rodrique	4
Jauardhan b and c All	30
Vijayker c Desai b All	1
Drake b Rodrique	21
Peonegar b All	0
Laythorpe c All	0
Laxton not out	11
Calkers	0
Another run out	3
Total	104

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. FIXTURES.

June 2—Mr Shilaidre's va Mr Fisher's Team home ground
June 9—Govt Telegraph Recreation Club home ground
June 16—R I M Dockyard Cricket Club home ground
June 23—Graham's Cricket Club out ground
June 29—Greaves Cotton Cricket Club out ground
June 30—Islam Gymkhana out ground
July 7—Bombay Gymkhana out ground
July 14—International Cricket Club home ground
July 21—H M's Customs Cricket Club home ground
July 24—G I P Railway Stores Cricket Club home ground
Aug 11—Govt Telegraph Recreation Club home ground
Aug 18—H M's Customs Cricket Club home ground
Aug 25—Greaves Cotton Cricket Club home ground
Sep 1—Graham's Cricket Club home ground
Sep 8—G I P Railway Stores Cricket Club home ground
Sep 15—Y M C A Athletic Association home ground
Sep 22—Real Instituto Luso-Indiano home ground
Sep 29—Bombay Gymkhana home ground
Oct 6—Real Instituto Luso-Indiano home ground
Oct 13—P W D Cricket Club home ground

All matches begin at 3 p m (S T)
Home Ground:—Marine Lines Maidan, Opposite "Queen's Statue."

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH NORRIS HODGSON, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on Thursday, May 24, at Sheraton, Portree, Ross-shire, aged 79. Entering the Army in 1844, he reached the rank of colonel in 1875, and was retired on full pay in the following year as a lieutenant-colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR, and every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY

FACE COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Scalp One Mass of Sores, Hair and Eye-Brows Fell Out — Agony for Eight Long Years — Doctors Were Unable to Cure Her.

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had suffered terrible agony and pain for eight long years from a terrible eczema on the scalp and face. The best doctors were unable to help me, and I had spent a lot of money for many remedies without receiving any benefit. My scalp was covered with scabs, my face was like a piece of raw beef, my eyebrows and lashes were falling out, and sometimes I felt as if I was burning up from the terrible itching and pain. I then began treating myself at home, and now my head and face are clear and I am entirely well. I first bathed my face with Cuticura Soap, then applied Cuticura Ointment to the afflicted parts, and took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. I was greatly relieved after the first application, and continued use of Cuticura soon made a complete cure.—Miss Mary F. Fay, Westboro, Mass."

AGONIZING ECZEMA

And Itching, Burning Eruptions with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, of infancy or age, when doctors, medicine, and all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

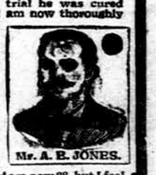
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. B. Jones, a prominent contractor of Sholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1906.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, Rupture Specialist (Dept. L 35), 8/9, Stonecutter Street, London, England.



Mr. A. B. JONES.

Accidents will happen!!

SOME USEFUL HINTS ON ZAM-BUK AS A "FIRST AID."

A NASTY fall or blow at polo or any other sport; the trapping of the finger in the office door; a slip on the bungalow stairs, by which the skin is bruised or the ankle sprained; the upsetting of kettle or saucepan; a smarting cut sustained through a slip while carving—these are but a few of the mishaps common to everyday life.

Zam-Buk, Nature's skin-healer, possesses a threefold action when applied to any smarting injury sustained in camp, office, or home. Firstly, it subdues pain and inflammation; secondly, being a powerful antiseptic, it thoroughly destroys all dangerous microbes that might otherwise give rise to festering or suppuration; and thirdly, it heals—and heals perfectly—because of the richness and strength of the herbal essences absorbed into the damaged tissues directly Zam-Buk is applied.

Bruises and "scrapes" should be bathed; then anointed gently with Zam-Buk. If the bruise is very severe apply a bandage. For scalds and burns, spread a quantity of Zam-Buk on a clean piece of lint and bandage up with a view to excluding all air as soon after the accident as possible. In case of a sprain or strain Zam-Buk should be rubbed in vigorously, and the joint firmly banda

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE MINISTRY AND THE DUMA.

A correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed from St. Petersburg on May 27:—The Ministerial declaration was read by the Premier, M. Goremykin before the Duma yesterday. It far surpassed the worst expectations in its uncompromising opposition to the principal objects set forth in the Address. The proposed solution of the agrarian problem is declared to be unconstitutionally inadmissible in the demand for amnesty is practically ignored, and the question of Ministerial responsibility is described as being outside the Duma's competency. At the same time, while the declaration embodies a long string of pious wishes and proposals for reforms, it unequivocally proclaims the intention of the Government to adhere to the old methods of repression. In its conclusion the Government declaration affirms that the Government is fully convinced that the stability of the State abroad and of its strength at home is dependant upon the legal, but firm exercise of its authority by the executive power. The Government, it is added intends to exercise its power unreservedly, conscious of its responsibility to Throne and country, and in the conviction that the Duma, recognising that the peaceful prosperity of the country depends upon a prudent combination of liberty and order, will co-operate with it in bringing, by means of peaceful creative labour that pacification of all classes of society which is so necessary to the country.

Nothing, comments the correspondent, could be more outspoken. The Duma, on its part, accepts the challenge, and with equal frankness and equanimity records an almost unanimous verdict that a Ministry animated by such disregard for the views and desires of the nation was unfit to remain in office and should give place to a Ministry enjoying the confidence of the people's representatives. It may be seriously questioned whether M. Goremykin was justified upon to reply to the Dumas loyal address from the Throne. From a constitutional standpoint such a step was, of course, inadmissible. But it is evident that the Ministry regards the Constitutional principle implied in the Imperial Manifesto of Oct. 30 as a mere fiction. On the other hand, it is evident that the Ministry does not speak in the name of the Sovereign.

St. Petersburg, May 27 (Reuter).—The official St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency late this evening issued the following statement:—We are able to announce authoritatively that the rumours of a dissolution of the Duma of the empire are devoid of foundation. The Duma will sit until the middle of June when the recess will begin. The dismissal of Ministers is exclusively a matter for the unfettered decision of the Sovereign. At Monday's sitting of the Duma the Government introduced two unimportant reform measures. A number of important subjects came before the House, but no decisions were arrived at.

THE PORT ARTHUR INQUIRY.

St. Petersburg, Monday.—The Port Arthur Inquiry Commission has not reported its findings. It has decided, however, to recommend that General Stoessel shall be court-martialled.

BOMB MURDERS.

The "Standard" correspondent, at Odessa telegraphed on May 28th:—"During the gala parade at Sebastopol several bombs were simultaneously thrown at the Staff, apparently with the intention of killing the Military Governor, General Nepluev, who, however, escaped unscathed. Five persons were killed and 15 wounded, the latter including a retired general and four officers. Three of the wounded are reported to have died last night.

At the same time, in Tiflis, a bomb was thrown at the carriage of the Governor-General. He had a narrow escape. A detective officer of the political police was shot dead to-day. Odessa is despairing of the granting of an amnesty.

"There is a murderous movement in methods of terror against the military and civil bureaucracies, and the public is nervously apprehensive."

St. Petersburg, May 30 (Reuter).—A telegram from Kutais (Transcaucasia) states that last night two bombs were hurled at General Alikhanoff, ex-Governor-General, as he was driving to the station. The General was wounded in the thigh, a bystander was killed, and three others were wounded. The assassins escaped.

St. Petersburg, May 29 ("Reuter").—The "Novoe Vremya" publishes alarming news from the Baltic Provinces, where violence is still practised by the Lettish revolutionaries. Proclamations are being distributed threatening death to the clergy and landed proprietors. The peaceful population is ready to submit to any limitations in order to be freed from the revolutionary terror. In Riga revolutionary excesses continue, while in the Windau and Friedrichstadt (Courland) districts the population is in a state of terror, many persons not venturing out of doors.

May 29 ("Times").—It is rumoured that M. Pobiedonostzeff has resigned his seat on the Council of the Empire and retired definitely into private life. On the other hand it is reported that the Tropoff clique is more active than ever. General Trepoff's brother-in-law, General Mossoloff, is urging the immediate prorogation of the Duma, leaving the Council of the Empire in session. This is contrary to law. Moreover, the Council shows no disposition whatever to begin work, its committee is leisurely elaborating rules.

Several peasant Deputies to-day expressed the ardent wish to visit London in July, when the Duma will probably be prorogued in order to attend the Mother of Parliaments at work. They are trying to save enough for the journey. I need not dwell on the immense benefit likely to accrue from such a visit of both countries. It would be well if the projected trip evoked proper encouragement in the House of Commons.

May 30.—It is not officially known yet that an invitation has been sent to the Duma to attend the Parliamentary conference in London as reported by telegraph. This news is bound to evoke a hearty response.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, has had a prolonged interview with M. Isvolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Telegrams reaching the Duma from various centres report that the peasants are holding mass meetings, at which they unanimously denounce the Government, and proclaim their staunch determination to support their representatives.

FRENCH VIEWS.

Paris, May 23 "Morning Post."—An intimation of the manner in which Russia's French creditors regard the event at St. Petersburg is given by tonight's "Temps" in its financial column. The situation, says the journal, is so unmistakable that clear-headed observer are convinced that it must end to the advantage of the Duma. A few Ministers can weigh little in the balance against the will of the representatives of the entire country. On a settlement of this nature depends Russian credit, in which the Parisian market has some ground for taking interest. Russia's creditors' hope to see redistribution of land among the peasants in return for compensation. This is necessary for the general improvement by which all classes ought to benefit. It is therefore believed in Paris, the "Temps" concludes, that nothing will be allowed to prevail against the general interest.

[illegible] AND THE DUMA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 28:—The position of the Goremykin Administration is daily becoming more ludicrous. It has been pilloried, and is daily shamed by the Duma and by every newspapers in Russia. Yet the Ministers are apparently perplexed and cannot even show their faces in the Duma. As for there is no evidence that a Government exists except in the contemptuous repression. Thus even this is rather the effect of the momentum acquired long ago than a sign of vitality. I can adduce no more eloquent symptom of the general opinion regarding M Goremykin's position than the attitude of the Bourse. Its tone to-day was remarkably firm because the shrewdest is deeply edified that the Duma will win the day. Its own weapon are great. Bankers are confident that foreign capitalists will have to pay [illegible] instalments of the loans, amounting to £15,000,000 unless orderly government is established in Russia, and that Count Witte and M. Durnovo are vainly endeavouring to arrange matters. If this is true the Government must give way very soon. But I think there is another and even stronger argument, as to which there is, unfortunately, no longer a possibility of doubt—namely, a widespread agrarian outbreak. Vitiosus and reasonable pressure from below is of course dreaded in the Duma, and every effort will be used to check it. The Duma remains faithful to the counsels of moderation which have characterised its action from the beginning. It will carry on the fight against the survivals of the old regime but only with lawful weapons. Day by day and hour by hour it will expose the crimes and blunders of the unconstitutional Ministry.

To-day's sitting was a specimen of what will be witnessed daily until responsible government is introduced. In reply to the speech of eight workmen by arbitrary order of General Stoessel, the Duma unanimously decided to introduce a law abolishing capital punishment and to appoint a committee to investigate all administrative abuses. Not until this had been done did it proceed to resume the debate on the Agrarian Question.

The Financial Commissioner in the Punjab has issued instructions that lands, taken up by local bodies for roads and avenues, are to be exempt from the payment of land revenue and cesses and also from the payments of "malikana." If the land made over to the local body is the property of Government. But land taken up for avenues will not be exempt from the payment of occupier's rates or other direct charges made by the Irrigation Department.

WRECK OF A BATTLESHIP.

H. M. S. MONTAGU ASHORE.

LONDON, June 1.

H. M. first-class battleship Montagu, belonging to the Channel fleet, has gone ashore at Shutter point, Lundy Island, and has sustained such serious damage that the chances of her being saved appear very remote. The accident occurred during a dence fog at two o'clock yesterday morning. Fortunately it is known that the whole of the officers and crew are safe, and have been disposed of partly on shore and partly by transference to other ships and tugs which came upon the scene.

It is understood, that the official telegrams in the hands of the authorities show that the situation of the Montagu is very grave.

A telegram received from Lloyd's signal station at Lundy Island on May 30 said:

His Majesty's battleship Montagu badly ashore at Shutter Point. Full details not yet obtained. Continuous dense fog. Calm sea smooth.

Later on another telegram was received from Lloyd's signal station at Lundy Island. It ran as follows:

His Majesty's ship Montagu actually struck at 2-10 a. m. Damage, as far as at present obtained: Lost both propellers, wireless telegraphy apparatus at masthead shaken out, plate holed in bottom, mostly under fore part of starboard side. Several compartments full of water; engine-rooms, boiler-rooms, and stokeholds flooded. Vessel is now lying listed over heavily to starboard, with water above torpedo-rets, and still taking more water. Assistance of Government tugs coming from Queenstown, Pembroke Dock, Barry, and Devonport, also other vessels. Continuous thick fog. Wind W. S. W., gentle breeze moderate ground swell.

Writing again in the afternoon, Lloyd's agent says: His Majesty's ship Montagu has her bottom pierced by the rocks in several places. The ship is "alive" fore and aft, but on the ebb tide and towards low water it is expected that her position will be much [illegible] The crew have all been saved, and are standing by the ship. The dense fog continues at the back of the island, but it is now clear off the roadstead.

The arrangement for the naval manœuvres in the Bristol Channel were completed on Monday evening and all day on Tuesday the various look-out stations of the Coastguard were ready for every eventuality. During Tuesday night, a dense fog prevailed and the various foghorns were kept going. Shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday a rumour spread through Ilfracombe that the battleship Montagu had gone ashore early in the morning at Lundy Island. The Coastguards, upon being applied to absolutely refused to give any information, but did not deny the truth of the report, which, however, was corroborated from other sources. Increased activity, however, soon became evident at the Capstone Hill station, and signalling with passing ships and the coast telephone were constantly in use subsequently transpired that the battleship Duncan, which had arrived in Cardiff Roads on the previous day, had been communicated with for the purpose of sending her to the assistance of the disabled vessel, and about noon she was seen, during a temporary lifting of the fog off Ilfracombe, making direct for Lundy.

Unfortunately, it happened that not a single tugboat or steamer of any kind was in Ilfracombe Harbour, and there was no means available of reaching the island. A private party, however, left for the scene of the disaster about noon in a launch, but have not yet returned, the distance being twenty miles and the fog dense. The Newport pilot Mr. Ireland, arrived at Ilfracombe in the morning, and reported having seen the Montagu on the previous afternoon lying at anchor under the east side of the island. She was painted black with red rings round her funnel. She had previously been her on Monday.

Down to midday yesterday hopes were entertained that the Montagu might eventually be got off. High tide was at about seven o'clock, and as the vessel went ashore shortly after two o'clock, she must have grounded at about quarter full. There were hopes, therefore, that the ship might lift of the pinnacle with the rise in the water, which amounts to as much as 26ft. These anticipations were, however, doomed to disappointment. The Montagu was too badly damaged and too full of water to respond to the opportunity, which the tidal movement afforded and for this reason practically all hope of immediately rescuing her had perforce to be abandoned by the naval authorities in London as the afternoon wore on. Not only is the ship very seriously damaged, but owing to her exposed position, [illegible] weather for the necessary tedious salvage operations can hardly be counted upon for a sufficient length of time, such work would probably occupy four or five [illegible] the rock. In these circumstances there is good ground, however, for fearing that she might break her back during the operations, while under the pressure of the slightest sea, such as a south-west wind would readily raise in the Channel. She would only too probably be dislodged from the granites [illegible] and would sink in deep water.

[illegible] Montagu from a hopeless position is [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] The ship left [illegible] Channel [illegible] A few minutes later she dashed right on to the rocks. The terrific shock sent a tremor through the vessel from stem to stern and the crew were quickly on deck. It was readily realised that the Montagu had sustained very considerable damage, for water was coming in very rapidly. The rocks at this part of the island are about 500ft. in height, and there was nothing for it but to take to the boats to the group the island.

The appeal of Laba Singh a dismissed octroi inspector of Lalitpur Municipality, who attempted to murder Mr. H. M. Smith, I. C. S., a Deputy Magistrate, and the Municipal Secretary of Lalitpur came up last week. Laba Singh had been sentenced by the Jhansi Sessions Judge to one year and ten year, rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to run consecutively, besides two terms penal servitude for life to run concurrently. Justice Banerji and Aikman varied the sentence by ordering the two terms of rigorous imprisonment to run currently, but otherwise upheld the decision of the Sessions Court.

THE DERBY.

VICTORY OF SPEARMINT.

One Derby Day is so much like another in its abstract details that it is a difficult matter to discover anything fresh to say about the queen of days. Doubtless the picturesque writers will find the usual incidents, grave and gay, to descant upon, but from the purely sporting side it may be said that the present anniversary will, in point of general interest, rank very favourably with many of its predecessors. True there were no great giants in the field to compare with Ormonde, Flying Fox, or even Rock Sand, but the unusually close character of the race engendered a certain amount of excitement, and the applications of a huge crowd were confined to the latter. It is, indeed, questionable if a larger attendance has ever been seen on Epsom Downs. The affair is so much a national holiday that heaps of people who hardly ever attend a race-course upon any other occasion make it a point of sentiment never to miss the Derby. Happily for the complete success of the momentous occasion the fates were propitious in a weather sense, and if the road traffic was considered to be less than usual, the drive through the delightful shady Surrey lanes was doubtless very enjoyable. The sun was not very much in evidence, except at intervals, but the heat at one time was rather trying though subsequently the breezes which blew across the downs were both welcome and refreshing. The light was perfect and the magnificent scenery stood out boldly to enhance the brilliancy of the spectacle. The experience was, in fact, a curious contrast to the lamentable results of two years ago when St. Amant won under such sensational circumstances. The King and Prince Christian were again present, and rank and fashion was, of course, strongly represented nearly all the best known and most aristocratic patrons of the Turf being noticeable in the reserved enclosure.

Eleventh-hour developments on the Derby were principally noticeable for the steady support forthcoming for Lally, who, adversed reports notwithstanding, was considered by his connections to be as fit and as well as he could possibly be made. Spearmint weakened slightly, though no liberties were taken with him, and from what could be gathered all connected with him were sanguine of success. That their optimism was not misplaced was shown by the result, and the fact that he won easily proves very clearly that there could have been nothing wrong with his trial with Pretty Polly a gallop which many usually shrewd judges declared to be too good to be true. The volume of wagering was on a by no means big scale, and beyond the two favourites there was only a moderate amount of support for such as Malua, Sanoy, and Gorgos, though Black Arrow, in spite of his well-known vagaries, enlisted plenty of public followers. It was rightly thought that if he was on his best behaviour he might effectually confute his detractors, and in a year like this enrol himself amongst the band of Derby victors. Vast as is the paddock, it was well filled in the interval, most people being naturally anxious to see the crack. These were, however, so widely scattered that it was no easy matter to obtain a glimpse of them all, and it is a pity that some arrangement cannot be devised by which the whole of the competitors could walk round in a circle for sometimes prior to living the enclosure. This would, at any rate, be a graceful concession to visitors on a Derby or an Oaks day, and would greatly enhance the pleasure and interest of those who like to look over a horse apart from seeing him gallop in the actual race. The Egerton House pair, Nulli Secundus and Gorgos, were walking about by themselves, and the former a fine colt, found many admirers. His ignominious failure in the race created intense disappointment; in fact, it was somewhat disheartening to see the Royal candidate trotting in with the crowd. He seemed absolutely unable to gallop, and in view of the hopes which were enertained of him it would seem as though the colt was either suffering from some serious complaint or is hopelessly moderate, after all.

It was after the time fixed for the start of the race before the lot appeared on the course for the parade, and this see as curious seeing that the interval between the previous event and the Derby tends to nearly an hour. In the canter to the post nothing moved better than Spearmint, Picton, and Sancy, Lally, as is his wont, going with a high action, which, as a rule, delineates the sprinter rather than the orthodox stayer. He was also unruly when the lot assembled behind the barrier. At first it was feared that Black Arrow was going to give trouble, but Lynham handled him very judiciously and after the colt had backed away to the edge of the crowd he walked up again just as the starter had got them nicely in line, and, except that Prince William was left the field jumped away upon fairly equitable terms. Troutbeck was the quickest off, and set a rare pace being closely followed by Picton Slipaway colt, and Sancy with Black Arrow next in front of Malua, Lally, and Spearmint. The favourite began slowly and down the hill Picton and Troutbeck were racing together, whilst Nulli Secundus was thus early fallen off. As they rounded Tattenham Corner, where there was hardly any scrumwaging to speak of, Spearmint improved his position at a great pace, and though Picton and Troutbeck were closely followed into the straight by His Eminence and Radium Spearmint, on the outside, quickly closed up the gap, and heading Picton below the distance won very comfortably by a length and a half with Mr Dargdale's colt well clear of Troutbeck, who ran surprisingly well.

Whether Picton would have won had Mr. Tarsby not made quite so much use of him is questionable as on the whole the amateur rode a determined race Maher who steered his third Derby winner within a few years, displayed admirable judgment and the mount was as fortunate one for him as a few days ago it was expected he would have to ride one of Lord Derby's out the withdrawal of Victorious set him free. If Maher's luck was dead is, the remark applies with equal force to Mr. Gilpin whose experience in having in his stable two animals capable of winning the Derby is probably unique, it is an open secret that he fully expected to secure the race with Flair and when Sir Daniel Cooper's beautiful filly went amiss, this gentleman naturally received many condolences. Then Spearmint was suddenly protruded as a colt likely to secure the spoils for the Clarehaven Lodge establishment, but people were universally incredulous. It is said that money tells the most significant tale, and it was so in the case of Spearmint, who, on the strength of having acquitted himself so well with Pretty Polly in the home trial, was backed to win a large stake. The report was that the colt was being reserved for the Grand Prix de Paris, and it was an unmitigated triumph to get him fit enough to secure the Derby after all. Major Loder, the owner of Spearmint has received a large share of fortune's favours during his association with the Turf, and it is not often that a Derby winner in embryo is picked up for the small sum of 300 guineas, which was the price paid for Spearmint as a yearling. That Major Loder would have won the Derby two years ago with Pretty Polly had she been entered for that race is pretty certain but the crowning pleasure has thus been long deferred, and this excellent sportsman received many hearty congratulations to-day. The display of Lally was incomprehensible, and public form was rudely shattered all round, for even the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Gorgos, failed to finish anywhere near the front rankers. The natural explanation is that the field was very moderate all round, and was largely composed of non-stayers.

WOUNDED BY A SISTER'S HUSBAND.

A COPYIST'S BLUNDER.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of an appeal preferred by Sakharam bin Rairappa, who was convicted by Mr T. W. Ilbert, Sessions Judge of Belgaum of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused and Mr. M. B. Chaubal Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The complainant Dayamawa and the accused were closely related, accused being her sister's husband. Both lived in the same house in Kakasoli. She was married to a man named Fakira, but it appeared that she had never lived with him although she was thirty years of age. She lived with the accused who had a grown-up son, and in October last this son's wife was delivered of a child. On the twelfth day after birth, the ceremony of putting the child into the cradle was performed and for that ceremony, Bhawa, the second wife of Fakira, had come to stay with the accused on the 10th October last. It was said that Dayamawa and Balawa went out to their field to gather fuel, and they were going on their way, when accused suddenly came behind Dayamawa, and with a sword inflicted three wounds and then decamped. He was arrested the following day, when he showed the police and a pinch where the sword was lying. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

The Chief Justice said: This is an appeal from the unanimous verdict of the jury, who found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon. The appeal seems to have been admitted, because a doubt was cast almed by the Judges than sitting as to the meaning of certain passages, which appear in the judgment of the Sessions Judge. An explanation was called for. That explanation showed that this apparent difficulty was due to the error of the copyist, who put in a page where he should not have. It is mainly this apparent difficulty, as far as we can see, which has created a doubt in this case; for we cannot recognise in the grounds that have been urged before us by Mr. Nilkanth anything that would justify us in saying that the result has been vitiated by misdirection. We therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The lasting fame of Epsom is attributable to a rose-tinting party at which in successive years two races were founded and named in compliment to the host and his home—the Oaks and Derby. And all the excitement, enthusiasm, triumph. Epsom, and the universe over the Lord Rosebery has written in his introduction to Mr. Gordon Home's charming little work on Epsom to an extra magnum of Lord Derby's choise claret, or a superfluous bottle of Lord Derby's curious port. But Lord Rosebery dreads a day in which every available inch of Epsom will be covered by brick and stucco, and when that which cannot be built upon—the still sacred commons—will be surrounded by dun streets of whitey-brown houses. Then, he says, will be the moment for the resident who remembers and respects old or even recent, Epsom to twitch his mantle blue and betake himself with his goods and chattels to fresh woods and pastures new.

The anxieties of owners of racehorses competing in the Derby do not immediately end as the horses pass the judges. The fatal objection may snatch the laurels from the victor. The possibility discovered itself over Caractacus race. The owner had striven in vain to get a jockey of repute. His offer of a life-annuity of £100 a year to Goatly in case of success had been declined. A stable boy named Parsons had eventually to be trusted, and to the surprise of the learned he got the horse home, winning by a neck. Going to scale, the lad could not draw the weight. In breathless silence the bridle was sent for, and that just enabled him to balance the scale. But now Lord Stamford appeared to object that only his own horse and two others had gone the full course; the winner and the rest were already past the starting-post when the flag fell. Admiral Rous looked at his watch; Twenty minutes he said. An objection to hold good must be lodged within a quarter of an hour. And so the stable boy's win passed into the records. But the owner of Caractacus declared that not for a thousand pounds a moment would he again endure the agony of that short period following the race.

Murder is murder nowadays, and the punishment hanging. In the old days they were able to vary the indictment, so that a person guilty of homicide might be indicted for petty treason. The result upon conviction was the same—death, in either case, but where petty treason was proved the authorities had the satisfaction of burning the malefactor. Probably the last case in which this happened was when, under peculiarly horrible circumstances, a Chelsea shopkeeper named Hayes was murdered by his wife and three men. The latter went to the gallows. She was convicted of petty treasons and burnt.

The woman who had just been sentenced to imprisonment after a trial in which she refused to open her lips has reason to be thinkful that the law has been rescinded under which persons acting as she acted were pressed to death. By refusing to plead the wretched criminal escaped forfeiture of his property, and preserved his family at the cost of his own pains. The form of sentence was terrible in its crude severity. It set forth that the prisoner shall be laid in some low dark house, where he shall lie naked on the earth . . . and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house, with a cord; and the other arm to another quarter; and in the same manner let it be done with his legs, and let there be laid upon his body, iron and stone as much as he can bear—more. There the man had to lie. On the following day he was given three morsels of bread without water, on that following, water—except it be running water—but no bread. And this was his diet until he died, pressed to death.

A good horse cannot be a bad colour, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colours. Has a grey ever won the race? or a dun or a skewsabald or a piebald? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type? Quite black thoroughbreds are rare; white, still more so; grey, uncommon, even among the less exalted of public performers. The Stud Book would not bear out these statements where colours uncommon on the racecourse are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the Stud Book to find his purchase piot red as a chestnut, and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners; less certain as to what colour may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries as grey, roan, or chestnut.

Speaking of translated plays, a writer in the "Free [illegible] single production in England of a play of French origin which would stand the copyright test, and managers would do well to look to it. The law gives them ten years from the first production. But surely there is a First Offenders Act even for theatrical managers.

The Tailor and Cutter states that during the past decade we have in male attire paid too much attention to the utilitarian and too little to the artistic, but at last the tide has turned, and men's clothing generally is getting more stylish and finished. We fail to see how clothes can be stylish when finished

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From America is flashed the news of a quite game of cards. To steady the card table a lump of dynamite was placed under one of its legs. All went well until one of the players threw, down a club. The upshot of this reckless play may be imagined.

A correspondent writes: "A shepherd has brought a suit against a party of Swiss mountain climbers whom he states caused an avalanche to fall by their singing, causing, the death of his flock of sheep I have heard of the singer voice has lifted the roof, and have prided myself on my own particular top note, but I confess to feeling rather sheep-ish after a record like this."

"At the present time says "A Well-known London physician, "some of the London thoroughfares such as the Walworth, Fulham, and Waterloo roads, are unfit for the most level-headed pedestrian. Not a day passes without an accident of some description and a large percentage of minor accidents have been caused by racing motor-omnibuses. These never reach the ears of the general public." The latter is a comforting feature of interest for the general public but our sympathies go out to the level-headed men.

Friendly societies, for one of the best known of which the King has opened new offices, discharge a work in which his Majesty has from his youth up been interested. His association with the Commission-er for the Housing of the Poor gave him an insight into the life of the mean streets which he had not forgotten. It was because of this well-known interest of his, no doubt that he was asked last autumn to receive a deputation of the unemployed with a view to calling Parliament together to deal with their special difficulties. Of course such a proceeding would have been contrary to precedent and Lord Knollys had to explain the situation in one of his charming little human official letters. Just as impossible, too was the appeal of a Wiltshire peasant, a thrifty son of the soil, who, though he had done his best to lay by against a rainy day, was hard hit by the bad times. He wanted the King personally to declare that those who pay regularly to friendly societies should be exempt from payment of poor rates.

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER.

The amateur gardener should choose the early morning for his labours. He will then sleep all the more comfortably during the day.

In order to rise at seven o'clock he should resolutely determine to be out by five.

When cats come in at the gate missiles fly out at the window. But people who keep glass-houses should not throw stones.

Birds also are a nuisance, and no garden can be kept really beautiful without scarecrows.

Unless the amateur gardener has a vinery, a rose-garden, and an o cold-house in his ground, he will find the shilling book on gardening, with coloured illustrations, of little use.

To distinguish weeds from young plants pull them up. If the plants fail to appear in due course, the things you pulled up were not weed.

The gardener with a weak memory should always use a note-book and a sketch-map. It is quite possible for a man to hurry out after a trying day in the office and in the twilight plant a few potatoes while he thinks of it, only to forget by the following morning in which part of the garden he put them. This kind of thing causes irretrievable delay, for potatoes are not mushrooms.

One swallow does not make a summer, but one summer day makes one swallow, and one husband has been known to make a summer-house.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet; it is open to question, however, whether the same could be said of a Nicotiana Affinis.

History tells us of three great gardeners—Adam "Mary Mary Quite Contrary," and Alfred Austin. To refrain from criticism of the great is of these is charity.

The imaginative man should never become a gardener. Many a prolonged pell of melancholy has been caused by the thought that a dish of peas can be eaten in ten minutes which required many hours of care in order that they might come to the dinner-table.

To be satisfied with the weather at any time denotes a poor gardener.

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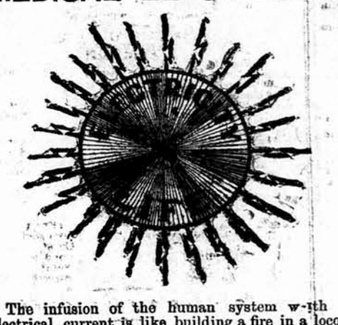
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. "Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appecite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex-I am happy to say that I have been greatly in, debted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES: (Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co, Ld Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptools & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smouldor.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

ESTD. HILLS 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A purely Vegetable Specific, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SWAN

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Registered Trade Mark

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indenters can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

No. 600.

Name are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of share-holders of the Company was held at the registered office, Dalal street, on Saturday afternoon. The directors report stated among other things :—

"The directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1905, which you will find very satisfactory. The net profit of the Company is Rs. 1,90,910-13-10 including Rs. 3,553-1-0 brought forward from the last year. As informed in the last report the work of erecting the Weaving Engine is completed and the old Weaving Engine house and Engine are rejected, the cost of which including its foundation and accessories is written off from the profit. After deducting the amount of Rs. 27,300 being the ad-interim dividend paid at Rs. 10 per share for the half year the amount available for disposal is Rs. 1,07,410-13-10 which the directors recommended to appropriate as under.—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 20 per share Rs. 55,000; to be carried to depreciation of Machinary account, Rs.25 000; to be paid as bonus to staff, Rs. 3,000; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 24,410-13-10; total Rs. 1,07,410-13-10. Taking advantage of the present opportunity your directors have thought it advisable to renew a portion of machinary which has worked for many years and with that object they have placed with Messrs. Platt Brothers an order for 3 330 ring spindles with the necessary cards and preparatory machines to replace the present machinery the estimated cost of which will be about Rs. 75,000. Insurance on your Company's property has been covered as under,—Spinning and weaving building, machinery and accessories Rs. 9,33 550. Ginning factory Rs. 10,000. Cotton, yarn and cloth Rs. 5,15,000 total Rs. 14,63,850. Two of the directors Messrs. Jehangeer Eduji Davar and Cowasji Jehangeer retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration of the shareholders."

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share for the second half year ending 31st December 1905 was declared. Messrs. Jehangeer Eduji Davar and Cowasji Jehangeer, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nassarvanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Cursetji Cooverji Mody were elected auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the Company.

HIGH COURT.—June 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.

1423—Thakuredas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

409-00—Edgelow G Wand Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

280-02—Edgelow G W and Co—The Sagne vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashabai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

852-05—Marshukilal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Lt and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P F

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Tnakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and in person

453-01—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitrai—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Talimoria—Lalji Ratoji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhavji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

687-05—Mahomed J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

For dismissal under Sec 331 of P Code.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

To Speak to the Minutes of decree.

526-05—Madhowjee K and C—Lalobhai Ishwarlal vs C E Randle and another—Shantilam B and Mehta and D

645-04—Balkrishna and M—Ashabeeol widow and others Ahmed Mahomed Mutawalli and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Little and Co

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

757-05—Raghavaya and B—Bakerally Sayad Hassanally vs Sakinali Kanga and P—Part heard

44-05—Mugraimal J and G—Bachoobai vs Manockbai widow and another—M J and H Part heard

Commercial Causes.

208-03—Madhowjee and K—Narsidas Champsey and another vs Elias Belnozion—Thakurdas and Co

153-03—Madhowjee and K—Dahjee Vithaldas and Co vs Sadulal Mohanlal and others—Daphtary F and D

456-05—Malvie H M and R—Jeynarayen Phulchand vs Bachilal Buldeodas

Long Causes.

Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and another vs In [illegible] and others—Crawford B and Co P F

Mirza and M

109-04—Unwalla and P—Cassani [illegible]ow vs Gursom Umersey—and another vs Seedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

758-05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and anr vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

550-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Balchand Khooshalchand—Matubhai J and M

697-05—Sheoham B and N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamsud Dowlah Shahilal Mulk Bahadur

667-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Bajji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

434-05—Mulla and M—Gotamji Maneckchand vs Khooma Mana—Wadia G and Co

711-01—Muljee and D—Phaillai Manji vs Moorarjee Prunjee and others Mulla and R

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	15
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	6	5	83
Same date last year	16	22	99

SMALL-POX.

Attack. Death.
1

CHOLERA.

Attacks. Death.
1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	6	5	127
Total plague deaths to date	133	300	197,2707
Same date last year	20	17	108

CHOLERA

Attack. Deaths.
6 6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4111 tons, Captain C M Finnis sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alisaraig, 2165 tons, Captain A B Moody, sailed on Saturday for Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 501 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, in ballast,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 318 tons, Captain P Wadge, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, Captain T E Andrews, R N R, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kobe, 16th May, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2339 tons, Captain W Catto, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Lorenzo Marquis via Colombo, in ballast.

THE H I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cuthbah, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 3784 tons, Captains, G Dodero, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hesoines, 933 tons, Captain H S Pilling sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox Capt J B Eustace Cruiser.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr T B Heming .....Survey S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
R I M S Canning..Comdr Cusack .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 16.

Putiala .....1929 Willshen .....Zanzabar M M & Co
Mazagon .....3230 Hall .....P & O S N Co
Querimba.....1435 Smith .....M M & Co
Kaisna.....4302 MacLean .....M M & Co
Vahala .....2168 Skinner.....M M & Co
Ahmadi.....1940 Brook's .....B & P S N Co
Pekin.....3242 Leather .....P & O Co
Ashtanilla .....4527 Harwood.....Standard oil Co
Vancouver.....2806 McDougal.....F Morrison 30-5 & Co
Mosatari.....1119 Willoughby.....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda.....Boiving .....M M & Co
Imani.....2779.....Jamieson.....K Nixon & Co
Delhi .....1783 Andrews .....China .....29-6 P & O Co
Sir John Jackson...2766 Harkness .....W & Graham & Co
Dunelly .....2127 Young .....W & A Graham & Co
Umpeula .....1420 Hill.....M M & Co
Lama.....935 Cuthbah.....M M & Co
Bezwada.....3270 Cargy.....M M & Co
Vetentia.....2353 Morgan C.....K Nixon & Co
Nairung.....2862 Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Buron Ardrussan.....2775 Kinnody.....M K Jara & Co
Amaryllis .....2057.....Lash.....K S P 33-6 Co
Netherdale.....2724 Alexander.....K N & Co
Afghanistan.....2345 Moore .....K N & Co
Oriental .....3385 Lewellin .....Aden.....P and O Co
Kasara.....501.....Morrison M.....M M & Co
Denison Andrews.....P & Co
Wearmouth.....2339.....Cotton & Co
Lama.....935.....Cuthbah .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Dat Agents.
A Clan Mackay...1653 Higgins ...Genoa....28-6 F Muir & Co
B Shira .....2409 Cann ....Havre...25-6 The Captain
B Earnsells.....2789 Stirling...K Chi ....20-3 Glade & Co
D&E Rbal.....3490 Robertson .....Dunkirk ....L'pool K Nixson & Co
J Mohammadi .....1252 Storey Godrah...R Sports, 15-6 M M & Co
H Linga .....553 Rickford .....K'chi.....M M & Co
K Hakata Maru ...3899 Anderson ....Japan....3-6 N Y Kaisna
Islami.....1691 Hughes..Mauritius ... 15-8 19 & P S N Co
P Mozaffari .....1857 Molony.....B & P S N Co
Q Turkistan.....2399 Paton .....Phila Debbia 26 6 E L & Co M D P D
Strathairly .....2783 ... Harn....Baltimore... 28-6 R A Willis P D M W
Babadurl.....829.....Fakeera.....K'chi 19-6..... Shpd & Co
Satarmati .....824.....Abrued.....N F..... Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Marienfels .....2599 Z'ctzoen K'chi.... 23-6 Glade & Co
2 Massilia.....2235 Thomson...L'pool 23-3 W & A G & Co
3 Dido .....3127 Pickering...Hull....23-3 Finlay Muir & Co
5 Barbarigo...2821....Giacopeile...C'cutta 1-6 3 G Italiana
6 Trentnam Hall...2265 Clement.....L'pool ....19-5 E K N & Co
8 Shah Amsor ...1922 Pigg .....C'cutta.....19-6 E Tajshoy
12 Egypt .....4178 London.....London 23-6 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Kasara s	Morrison	Colombo, June 12
	Trentsin s	Andrews	Kobe, May 16
	Wearmouth	Cotts	L Marquis, May 23
	Lama s.....	Cuthbah	Karachi, June 14
	Ujona s	Shepherd.....	Rangoon, May 24
17	H I M S Minto	Baird	Port Blair, June 5
	Singor s	Lawrie	Rangoon, June 6
	Dwarka s.....	Manley....	Basrah, June 10
	Okhla s.....	McClelland...	Calcutta, June 4

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	City of Agra s	Browne.....	Karachi
	Lusitania s.....	Cogleolo	Genoa, &c
	Ugandas	Post	Calcutta
	Gosimes s	Pilling	Persian Gulf, &c
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Ailsacraig s	Moody	Middlesbro
17	Ischia s.....	Dolcro	Hongkong
	Ist Bachelor s.....	Finnis	Mull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ehrenfels, for Karachi
" Kasara for Persian Gulf
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c
" Moshtari, for Persian Gulf
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
13	Golconda	A B Cave R N R	London
	Ghazipur	G Sevenert	Moulmein
	Queen Cristina	J Breaks	Torrevieja

DEPARTURES.

14	Ameer	W T Hall	Karachi
	Khedoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Lai Sang	P M B Lake	Hongkong
	Glenaffrie	J Craig	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
7	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
11	Clan Macnab	Coast
11	Cromwell	London
11	Umkuzi	Natal
15	Thongwa	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 12th instant and is due here on or about the 2nd July.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on Saturday morning and she is expected here on Wednesday the 20 instant at 8 p m.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—168 bales wool M Ramjeedas 150 bales wool B Hurbhum 20 bales wool N Gooldas 27 bales wool G Gungadas 500 bales wool s Johnmohamed 219 bales cotton oyster and Oriell 55 bales cotton waste N Damjee 35 bales wool L Hurbham 600 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons 9 cwt metal brass H Narayen 300 cwt Tilseed Bauer and Krause 100 cwt gum J Nurbheram

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—16 casks Condiments Merwanjee Poonjiagee and sons 29 hogs heads condiments M Poonjiajee and sons 3 hogs heads condiments Framjee Nowrojee 200 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co 200 cwt dier horns J M Behimtoola

FOR HAVRE.

Shira s—2031 cwt linseed 2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2100 cwt honeseed Mooljee Jormal 200 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Niderdail s—530 tons Manganese ore Kiddie Reeve and Co; 400 bales cotton fly and waste C Heerjee and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—220 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR ST LOUIS.

Egypt s—161 cwt ajmassed F F Campbell and Co

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co
Ischia s—50 cwt shankfins and 15 cwt fishmows R Dhanjee and Co; 92 cwt gum Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—100 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co
Hakata Maru s—630 bales twist Ebrahim and Co

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 15.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 3-4	= — 3-16
3 do, Reuss	93 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Lo	103 1-2	= "
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= "
SILVER— Spot in London	29 5-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	29 1-4	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	64 1-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES— Paris auequet	25-18	= unchanged
Berlin "	20-48 3-4	= "
New York Damand	4'85	= +1-8
DISCOUNTS— Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' slight Bank Bills	3 3-8 do	= — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade	3 3-8 do	= — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= unchanged
INTEREST— Day to day loans	2 1-4 do	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 5-8 do	= — 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 40,000 at 1s 4 1-32d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	160,000
Gold to do	20,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 3-4 June done firm
WHEAT—firm
LINSEED—
Yellow Guzerat 46 5-8 — 3-8 J-A done steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3-4 — 1-8 J-J sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Strong 2d to 3d higher. Total sold 736,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Good demand. Madras 1-2d to 2d higher.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total sales	1,000
Spot	6'07 +1
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 5-8
Held on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	6,000
Futures closed	quiet

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'83	5'82	5'74
+3	+2	+3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'83	5'81	5'60
+3	+3	+3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'60	5'61	5'62
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U S Ports	5,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'20
Futures, month of July	10'61—1 a
Do. do. Dec	10'39—5

a Advanced early owing to daily, weather reports indicative need of moisture and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-8
Futures, month of July	11'10—8
Do. do. Aug	10'60—9
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool quotations for Branch are advanced 1-16d

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	29,000
" exports to Great Britain	40,000
" " Continent	67,000
Stock at U S. ports	385,000
Stock at interior ports	236,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Friday 15th June 1906 :—

Cotton	3,136 bales.
Wheat	3,264 cwts.
Linseed	4,865 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,721 do
Gingelly seed	149 do
Poppyseed	1,311 do
Groundnut	nil
Castorseed	2,074 do
Rice	1,759 do
Myrabolams	743 do
Cottonseed	5,56 do
Mowraseed	6 do
Gram	2,562 do
Jowar	1,413 do
Sundries	2 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs.	38,400
Gold Coin Rs.	105,000
1033 bars of silver	
1100 Boxes of Mexican Dollars	
Silver Bullion. Rs	3,95,989
Rs 8 s Oriental from London	

BOMBAY, JUNE 16.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	1s. 4 3-3d. to 11-32
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152
Shanghai 30 do	211 1-2
Japan 30 do.	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 14
1st Settlement, 29th June	98 14

Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 6 0
Forward	7 11 0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 7 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 5 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	8 6 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	37 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady,	
White Delhi	4 10 0
White Pessi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady,
Estimated sales	6,000
Imports	7,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'83	5'82	5'74
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'58	5'61	5'60
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'60	5'61	5'62

unchanged.

Cotton.—The market is quiet but steady without change in ready quotations while for new crops prices are about Re 1 lower.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

IN the House of Lords on May 28 Lord Reay asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could give any information in regard to the settlement of the frontier dispute between Turkey and Persia near Vazneh and Suj-Bula.

Lord Fitzmaurice said that a dispute had arisen between Persia and Turkey in regard to the boundary in the neighbourhood of the places mentioned by his noble friend in the Kurd districts on the borders of those two countries. Negotiations were now proceeding, and there was every reason to believe that an amicable settlement of the question would be arrived at. His Majesty's Government understood that the question would now be decided locally between the two Governments, and they had received information that a Persian commissioner had left to meet the Turkish commissioner on the frontier. This, evidently, was the most desirable solution. The question had been treated at Constantinople, and the Persian Ambassador there had had the benefit of receiving advice from the British and Russian Ambassador in regard to the matter. In 1851 Lord Palmerston proposed that the general line of frontier between Turkey and Persia should be traced by the agents of those two Powers at Constantinople, assisted by commissioners, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Erzeroum of 1847-48, leaving doubtful localities to be settled in detail in the future. The Russian Government agreed to this proposal, and the work of surveying the country from Mount Ararat to the Persian Gulf was then commenced. When this was done the preparation of a map of the Turco-Persian frontier, embracing territory 700 miles in length by from 20 to 40 miles broad, was put in hand. This work lasted from November 1857 to March 1865, and would doubtless be the basis of the present settlement.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, June 18.

152 Transfer—No 5531 Corpl H F Tempteton is transferred from "E" to "C" Coy in the rank of Volunteer with effect from this date.

153 Strength.—No 4925 Cadet L Shannahan "L" Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting case of a bird laying its eggs in the nest of another species is recorded in the Field by Mr. Oates, of Besthorpe Newark-on-Trent. Three eggs of the snipe and three of the redshank were found in one nest. Close observation showed that it was the redshank that was sitting on the mixed lot.

Examples such as this—which are not very uncommon—show that birds are somewhat prone to the aberration of laying in other nests, and that the alien eggs are not rejected by the owners. These first steps then in the downward path which has led to the strange habit of the cuckoo, being so easily taken it seems strange that only one species among our native birds has taken advantage of it. In other divisions of the animal kingdom the cuckoo habit has been much more largely followed. Among our native wild bees, for example many species lay their eggs in the nests of others, and their grubs are fed with the honey and pollen laid up there.

The so-called cuckoo bees (genus nomada) number some 20 species, and are gaily coloured black and yellow insects slightly resembling wasps in their general appearance. These parasites hover over the nests of the industrious species (andrena, halictus, &c.), and when these latter have stored up honey and pollen lay their eggs on the provender, being hatched the grubs of the parasite either eat up or starve out, the rightful owner.

Another genus of parasitic bees is known as Apathus,; and numbers four species. Thes are very similar in general appearance to the humble bees, in whose nests they lay their eggs. In this case the intruders do not destroy or starve the rightful owner, their presence only entailing additional labour for the industrious humble bees. The species of Apathus form the only instance among our bee parasites in which these resemble closely the nest at whose expense they are fed. Thus a large black red-tailed humble-bee, Bombus lapidarius, is preyed upon by a large red-tailed parasite Apathus rupestris which only close and careful examination can distinguish from its host.

It appears that the members of the Alexander-Gosling expedition are not the first Europeans to have seen that interesting animal the Okapi alive. The specimen now in the Basle Museum was obtained by Dr. David, and from letters written by him describing the animal he appears to have seen it alive though not apparently at very close quarters. We must, then, credit Dr. David with being the first European to see the Okapi alive. From the descriptions of various travellers, it would seem to be an animal of very retiring habits, avoiding the open country, and frequenting the water courses, with their dense undergrowths. Its food is said to be the leaves of one or more particular species of water plant, and it appears to feed by night. Should the Okapi turn out after all to be a fairly common animal in the Central African forests, it will be a remarkable example of a large, and rather conspicuously coloured animal having escaped notice through its retiring habits.

It has been very generally believed that earthquakes and volcanoes are in some way connected in their origin. And it is undoubtedly a fact that earthquake shocks usually precede, or accompany, volcanic eruptions. All the great regions of volcanic activity, again, are also centres of seismic disturbances. At the same time, there are great areas subject to earthquake shocks, as in India and many part of Central Asia, which are far removed from volcanic centres. Those who argue for the interdependence of the two phenomena may, however maintain that the forces which produce the earthquakes would, if more powerful, or if the earth's crust were thinner, result in active volcanoes. Comte F. de Montessus de Ballore, who has recently written a book on earthquakes, Les Tremblements de Terre, maintains, on the other hand, that earthquakes and volcanoes are independent of each other. This conclusion is the result of the comparison of a large number of records of earthquakes, the above work containing references to 171,434 distinct shocks. This is propably the largest number which has ever been collected in a work in this subject.

It was an opinion held by many in ancient times that small birds in migrating were often carried on the backs of the larger. In Egypt, for example, it was held that wagtails were thus carried by storks. And many years ago, a Swedish naturalist, Holenborg, made some remarkable observations on this subject. During the arrival of the flight of storks at Rhodes from overseas, Holenborg frequently heard the voices of singing birds without being able to see them. At last, after careful observation, when a flight of storks had just alighted, he saw that they had small birds perched on their back. The writer of a recent book, "Recreation of a Naturalist," Mr. J. E. Harting, has some interesting remarks on this subject. Most ornithologists probably regard to admit a possibility that there may be some truth in it.

Professor H. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, and isolator of the element Fluorine, is to lecture this evening at the Royal institution. Professor Moissan's interesting experiments in boiling gold, platinum, and other metals, in his electric furnace, have recently been alluded to in this column, and his subject to-night is "L'Ebullition des Metaux." Professor Moissan is also known as a successful maker of artificial diamonds.

Since the interesting discovery of medusæ, or jellyfish, an essentially marine organism, in that great fresh water lake Tanganyika, many other examples have been noted. They have been found for example, in the tanks of botanical gardens where tropical water plants are grown, as in Regent's Park. One of the latest examples is that recorded by E. Boecker in the "Biologische Centralblatt." The fresh water medusoid, Limnocodium, has been discovered in the Victoria regia tanks in the Munich Botanic Gardens. Their occurrence in such places seems to point to the home of the great water lily in the lakes of South America as the original habitat of these fresh-water jellyfish.

In certain parts of India the oil exracted from a species of Mite is used in medicine as an external counter irritant. The creature is about half-an-inch long, and on pressure exudes an oil of a deep red colour. It is only found for a few weeks at the beginning of the rainy season, and is hence known as the rain insect. Mr. E. G. Hill contributes a note on the chemical composition of this oil to the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society. He concludes that the supposed medical virtues of the oil are imaginary, and the probably to its red colour.

In the Report of the German Botanical Society, Fr. Thomas has some interesting notes on the growth of Fairy Rings. A ring due to the growth of a fungus, Hydnum Sucevolens in a pine wood in Thuringia was kept under observation for nine years. In 1896 the radius of the ring was 27 1-2 feet, and in 1905 it had attained 33 1-2 feet. This gives an annual increase of 8in. During the nine years the ring was kept under observation the fungus which caused it was never found growing inside it. The author calculates that this Fairy Ring must have been growing for 45 years.

It is well known that by the perversity of various circumstances the number of medical students in London is steadily and rapidly decreasing year by year, notwithstanding the fact that there is no place in the whole world from China to Peru which ought to be able for a moment to compete with London as the world centre of the medical sciences. The reader need not be insulted with the obvious reason for this assertion. Of the difficulties under which the study of medicine labours in London many are easily avoidable and, internecine in origin. These however are in process of dissolution under the unifying influence of the University of London a name which will one day be a world power as indeed it should have been for centuries past. There are other difficulties also which interfere with the prosecution of the study of medicine in the great city which offers such unexampled opportunities of bringing such study to the fullest fruition.

It is the admitted fact that, alike in the history of medicine and in the course of the acquirement of medical knowledge by the individual, the study of anatomy takes the fundamental place. Of all material existences which we know, the body of man is incomparably the most wonderful, but it is only by the practice of one method—a most gruesome one—the at anyone can learn what a piece of work is man. At all times there has been a deep popular feeling against the practice of dissection, and yet this is the fundamental study upon which all medical knowledge is built. Where there has been no dissection there has been no rational medicine and no advance worth mentioning in empirical medicine; and the converse statement is equally true. Everyone is acquainted with the crimes and horrible practices which have been connected in the past with the necessity of anatomical examination of the human body, if the living body is to benefit at all by the practice of medicine or surgery. In the year 1832 there was passed an Act of Parliament to regulate the study of anatomy, which is now conducted in the most orderly and decorous fashion that is possible, and under none but licensed and responsible teachers, whose work, though little before the public eye, is absolutely necessary for the successes of modern medicine and surgery.

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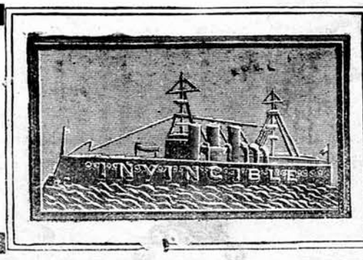

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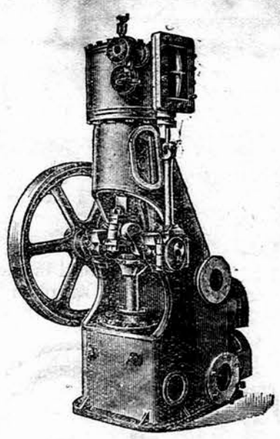

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DR. MALLET, M.D.

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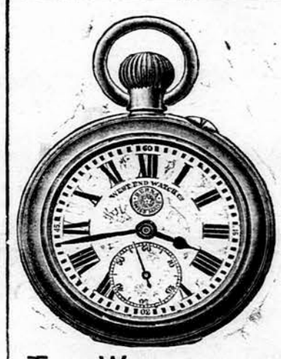

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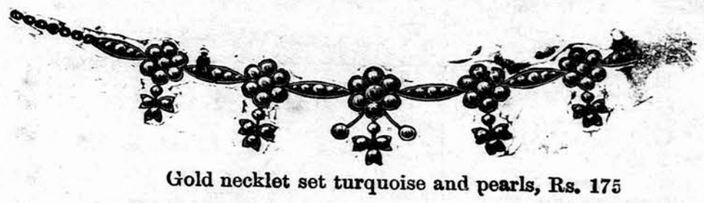

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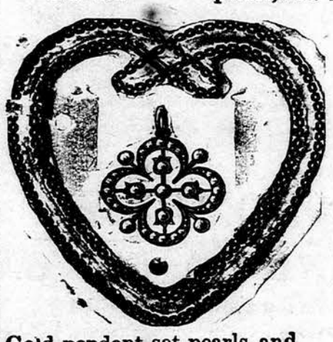

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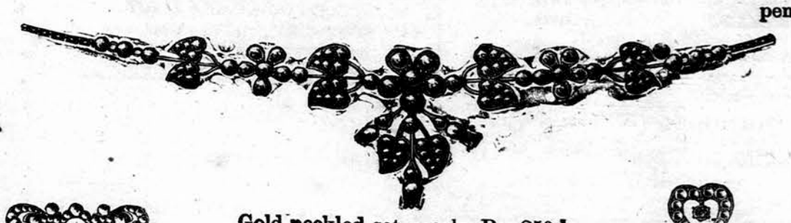

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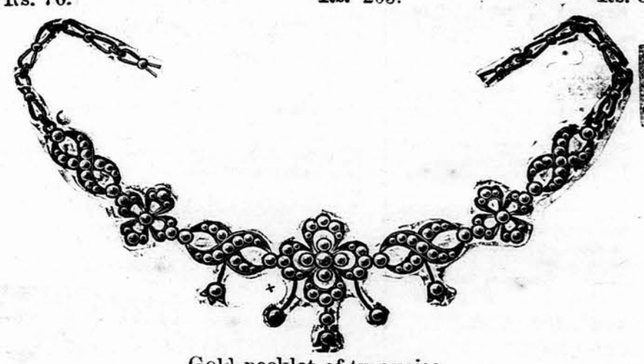

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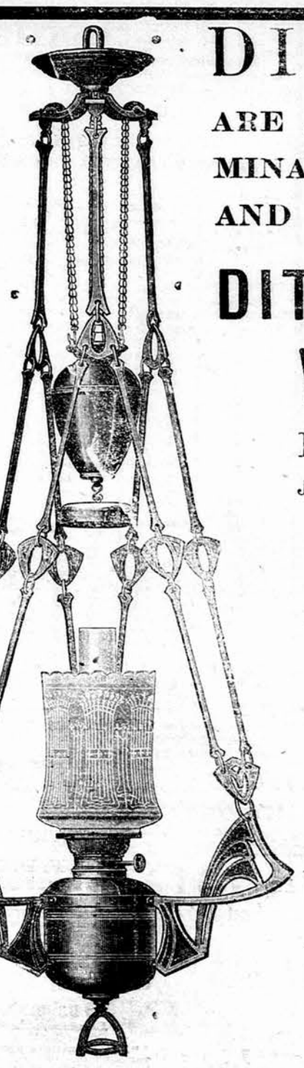

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